The Library of Congress'

EARLY STATE RECORDS PROJECT

converted from the original microfilm held by the
Vincent C. Immel Law Library, Saint Louis University

through the generous support of a grant from the

Council on Library and Information Resources

This document contains handwritten text that may be partially illegible due to age, penmanship, or deterioration of the medium. LLMC has scanned the material in the same format and page order in which it is maintained in the source document taken from the collection "Records of the States of the United States of America, a microfilm compilation."

Index

To the First Volume of the

Records

of the Administration of

E. J. Davis,

Governor of the State of Texas.

To whom addressed.	Date.	Page.
The State Legislature.	December 31, 1849.	1.
Thomas H. Duval Esq:, Austin, Texas.	" 22, "	9.
The State Legislature.	" 26, "	10.
The Senate.	" 27, "	38.
Ditto.	" 28, "	"
James Webb Esq:, Austin, Texas.	" 31, "	39.
The State Legislature.	" " "	"
The Senate.	January 4, 1850.	41.
Ditto.	" " "	42.
Ditto.	" " "	"
The Citizens of the Counties of Bexar, El-Paso, Worth and Santa-Fe, of the State of Texas.	" 5, "	43.
James B. Shaw Esq:, Comptroller &c, Austin, Texas.	" 11, "	47.
The Senate.	" 15, "	48.
The State Legislature.	" " "	49.
Ditto.	" 18, "	50.
Ditto.	" 22, "	52.
The Senate.	" 24, "	"
The State Legislature.	" 30, "	53.
The Senate.	" " "	54.
Brevet Maj: Genl. George M. Brooke, Commanding the Eighth Military Department, U. S. Army San Antonio, Texas.	" " "	"
Ditto. ditto. ditto.	" " "	56.
The State Legislature.	" 31, "	57.
The Senate.	" " "	58.
Brevet Maj: Genl. George M. Brooke, Commanding the Eighth Military Department, U. S. Army, San Antonio, Texas.	February 3, "	"
The Senate.	" 4, "	61.
Ditto.	" 5, "	62.
Ditto.	" 6, "	63.
Ditto.	" " "	64.
Ditto.	" 7, "	"
Ditto.	" " "	65.
The State Legislature.	" " "	"
The Senate.	" 8, "	66.
The State Legislature.	" " "	67.
Colonel Benjamin F. Hill, Austin, Texas.	" " "	69.
John L. Craven Esq:	" " "	"

Nature of communication.

Inaugural address.
Appointing him Private Secretary to the Executive of the State.
First general message.
Withdrawing the nomination of W. S. Sowerby Esq:.
Nominating James Webb Esq: as Secretary of State.
Notifying him of his appointment as Secretary of State.
Transmitting joint report of the State Auditor and Comptroller on the debt of the late Republic of Texas.
Relative to the nomination of the Attorney General of the State.
Nominating Thomas H. Redd Esq: as Attorney General of the State.
Nominating Robert S. Neighbors Esq: as the Commissioner to organize Counties on the upper Rio Grande.
Address accompanying the Constitution and Laws of the State.
Notifying him of the appointment of Gen.l George T. Wood, as Commissioner to Washington City, in relation to the pay due to certain Companies of Texian Volunteers from the General Government
Nominating Notaries Public.
Transmitting a communication from John H. King Esq: of Louisiana, relative to his claim against the late Republic of Texas.
Relative to a petition for military protection for the frontier of the State.
Transmitting a petition from the citizens of Goliad County.
Nominating Notaries Public and Pilot Commissioners.
Accompanying the claim of Charles de Morse Esq: for printing the journals of the first State Legislature.
Nominating Joseph A. Portis Esq: as Commissioner for the Germania Emigration Company to issue certificates.
Relative to the Conduct of Mr Ben Leaton, an Indian trader, living near Presidio del Norte.
Relative to complaints of outrages committed by Texians on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande.
Transmitting copies of communications from Brevet Maj: Gen.l George M. Brooke, Commander of the Eight Military Department, U. S. Army, and Adjutant General Roger Jones, U. S. A., relative to alleged outrages on the Rio Grande, the Traffick with Indians, &c.
Transmitting a plan of a fire proof building for the General Land Office and Treasury Department.
Relative to the enlistment into the service of the United States of the Companies of Texas Volunteers respectively Commanded by Captains Ford, Germander and M.c Cowo.
Nominating Notaries Public.
Nominating Commissioners for Castro's, Morse's, and Miller's Colony.
Nominating Benjamin F. Hill Esq: as Adjutant General of the State.
Nominating two Commissioners of Pilots for Port Lavaca.
Nominating Notaries Public.
Nominating James Gillespie Esq: as Superintendent of the State Penitentiary.
Relative to the translation of official documents into the Spanish Language.
Nominating James B. Miller and William H. Garland Esqrs, as a Board of Commissioners of land titles west of the Nueces River, and A. Jones Quinn Esq: as Attorney to the Board.
Respecting the Judge of the Eleventh Judicial District.
Appointing him Adjutant General of the State.
Commission as Special Judge of the Supreme Court of Texas, to try certain causes therein.

To whom addressed.	Date.	Page.
James M. Aubrey Esq:	February 8, 1850.	70.
The Honorable John Hemphill, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Texas, Austin, Texas.	" 9, "	72.
His Excellency the Governor of the State of Louisiana, Baton Rouge, &c.	" 16, "	"
Colonel John A. Pitts, Adjutant General of the State of Texas, Austin, Texas.	" " "	73.
James B. Shaw Esq. Comptroller &c, Austin Texas.	" " "	74.
Doctor James B. Miller, Texas.	" " "	"
The Texas Delegation in the Congress of the United States, Washington City, D.C.	" 18, "	75.
His Excellency the President of the United States, Washington City, D.C.	" " "	76.
John M. Carolan Esq:, San Antonio, Texas.	" 23, "	"
General Geo. T. Wood Agent &c, Washington City, D.C.	" " "	77.
The Citizens of Texas resident on the Lower Rio Grande.	" 22, "	78.
Colonel James Gillespie, Superintendent of the State Penitentiary, Huntsville, Texas.	" " "	85.
The Honorable Tolbert L. Howard, Representative of Texas in the Congress of the United States.	" " "	86.
Doctor José G. Navarro, Austin, Texas.	" 24, "	87.
The Honorable John Hemphill, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Texas, Austin Texas.	" 27, "	88.
The Clerk of the District Court of Chambers County, Texas.	January 9, "	"
The Clerk of the District Court of Comal County, Texas-Braunfels, Texas.	" 11, "	89.
Henry S. Brewster Esq:	" 14, "	90.
James T. Mayfield Esq:	" " "	91.
His Excellency the Governor of the State of Mississippi, Jackson, Miss:	" " "	92.
Brevet Maj: Gen.l Geo. M. Brooke, Commanding the 5th Military Department, U.S. Army, San Antonio, Texas.	" 7, "	93.
The Honorable John C. Watrous, Judge of the United States District Court for Texas, Galveston, Texas.	" 10, "	94.
Colonel James Gillespie, Superintendent of the State Penitentiary, Huntsville, Texas.	" 12, "	95.
The Texas Delegation in the Congress of the United States, Washington City, D.C.	" " "	"
The Governors of the respective States and Territories of the United States.	" " "	96.
The Texas Delegation in the Congress of the United States, Washington City, D.C.	" 13, "	97.
Ditto. ditto. ditto. ditto ditto.	" 16, "	98.
John M. Crockett Esq:, Commissioner for Morris's Colony, Galveston Bay, Texas.	" 17, "	99.
Major James Ingram, Victoria, Texas.	" 25, "	100.
The Chief Justices of the several Counties of the State.	January 7, "	101.
His Excellency the Governor of the State of North Carolina, Raleigh, N.C.	April 4, "	102.

Nature of Communications.

Commission as Special Judge of the Supreme Court of Texas to try certain cases pending therein.
Notifying him of the appointment of two Special Associate Judges to sit on certain cases pending in the Supreme Court.
Transmitting a copy of the Joint Resolution of the Legislature of Texas relative to the improvement of the navigation of Red River.
Notifying him of the appointment of Colonel Benjamin F. Hill, as Adjutant General of the State.
Ditto. ditto. ditto. ditto. ditto. ditto.
Notifying him of his appointment as a member of the Board of Land Commissioners to examine the titles in certain Counties west of the Nueces River.
Transmitting a copy of a Joint Resolution of the Legislature of Texas, and of the report of the Joint Committee of that Body on Indian affairs.
Transmitting a copy of the report of the Joint Committee of the Legislature of Texas on Indian relations.
Notifying him of his appointment as a Commissioner of Castro's Colony.
Transmitting documents connected with his agency.
Relative to Land titles.
Relative to the affairs of that Institution.

Transmitting a communication to be laid before that Body.

Requesting his terms for translating the laws of the State and other public documents into the Spanish language.
Notifying him of the appointment of two Special Associate Judges to sit on certain cases pending in the Supreme Court.
Remitting the fine decreed against W. D. Whaley Esq:, Sheriff of Cherokee County, for the escape of a prisoner.
Remitting part of the fines imposed on certain persons convicted of riotous and disorderly conduct.
Commission as Special Judge of the Supreme Court of Texas to try certain cases pending therein.
Ditto. ditto. ditto. ditto. ditto.
Returning the receipt of a copy of the proceedings of the Mississippi Convention on the Slavery Question.
Relative to the Company of Mounted Texian Volunteers to be raised by Captain William A. A. Wallace for frontier protection.

Transmitting a copy of a Joint Resolution of the Legislature of Texas.

Relative to the Legislative appropriation for that Institution and its arrearages.

Transmitting a copy of a Joint Resolution of the Legislature of Texas relative to a national rail-road.
Transmitting copies of Resolutions of the Legislature of Texas on the subject of slavery.
Transmitting a copy of a Joint Resolution of the Legislature of Texas relative to the mail transportation in that State.
Transmitting copies of certain Joint Resolutions of the Legislature of Texas.
Relative to his duties.

Transmitting an official certificate.
Proclamation for an election to establish the seat of the State government.
Acknowledging the receipt of two volumes of Medicine practice.

Letter addressed.	Date.	Page.
His Excellency The Governor of the State of Mississippi, Jackson, Miss.:	April 5, 1850.	103.
Henry Gorham Esq.; Huntsville, Texas.	" " "	"
J. M. Magey Esq.; Huntsville, Texas.	" " "	104.
John D. Pilser Esq.; Huntsville, Texas.	" " "	"
Robert Schriber Esq.; Huntsville, Texas.;	" " "	105.
William M. Barrett Esq.; Huntsville, Texas.	" " "	"
Thomas Harris Esq.; Sabine, Texas.	" " "	"
His Excellency The Governor of the State of Rhode Island, Providence, R. I.	" 8, "	106.
His Excellency The Governor of the State of Mississippi, Jackson, Miss.:	" " "	"
Colonel Benjamin F. Hill, Adjutant General of the State of Texas, Austin, Texas.	" " "	107.
The Chief Justices of the Counties of Anderson, Austin, Bastrop, Bexar, Calhoun, Colorado, De Witt, Fairfield, Goliad, Jackson, Liberty, Matagorda, Nueces, Refugio, Travis, Victoria, Walker and Washington, Texas.	" 9, "	"
The Honorable C. Cole of the United States Congress, Washington City, D. C.	" " "	108.
Hal. G. Runnels Esq.; Liverpool, Brazoria County, Texas.	" " "	109.
The Clerk of the District Court of Calhoun County, State of Texas, Texas.	" 12, "	110.
The Honorable F. M. Baird, Judge of the Eleventh Judicial District, San Antonio, Texas.	" " "	112.
Major James H. Simmons, Assistant Quarter Master U. S. Army, Galveston, Texas.	" 15, "	"
F. Morgan Esq.; New Washington, Galveston Bay, Texas.	" " "	113.
Samuel M. Williams Esq.; Galveston, Texas.	" " "	115.
Messrs Hill M.c & Rau M.c; New Orleans, Louisiana.	" 16, "	116.
The Chief Justices of the Counties of Cameron, Colin, Rusk and Starr of the State of Texas.	" " "	"
John M. Crockett Esq.; Commissioner for Mercer's Colony, Dallas, Texas.	" 17, "	117.
Andrew J. Hamilton Esq.; Acting Attorney General of the State of Texas, Austin, Texas.	" " "	118.
The Honorable A. G. Walker, Senator of the 4th Senatorial District of the State of Texas.	" " "	119.
The Honorable Philip F. Thomas, Secretary of State, Annapolis, Maryland.	" 19, "	120.
Colonel Thomas Williams Ward, Commissioner of Austin Colony, Crockett, Texas.	" 21, "	"
The Chief Justices of the Counties of Cherokee, Grayson, Gonzales, Lee and Rusk of the State of Texas.	May 1, "	122.
Minchen Mayo Esq.; Petersburg, Lavaca County, Texas.	" 4, "	123.
The Honorable A. P. Cooley, Secretary of State, Springfield, Illinois.	" " "	124.
Colonel Benjamin F. Hill, Adjutant General of the State of Texas, Austin, Texas.	" 6, "	"
Major James H. Simmons, Assistant Quarter Master, U. S. Army, Galveston, Texas.	" 7, "	126.

Nature of communication.

Acknowledging the receipt of certain Reports and Resolutions.

Accepting his resignation as a Director of the State Penitentiary.
Ditto. ditto. ditto. ditto. ditto.
Transmitting his appointment as a Director of the State Penitentiary.
Ditto. ditto. ditto. ditto. ditto.
Ditto. ditto. ditto. ditto. ditto.
Transmitting his appointment as a Branch Pilot for Paso Caballo, Texas.
Acknowledging the receipt of a copy of the Resolutions of the General Assembly of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.
Acknowledging the receipt of a copy of a memorial addressed by the Mississippi Legislature to the Congress of the United States.
Requesting information relative to the Captains of certain Companies of Texian Volunteers, for the honorable D. Cole of the United States Congress.
Circular relative to the returns of the election for the seat of the State Government.

Replying to his request for the name, residence &c, of certain Captains of Texian Volunteers formerly in the service of the United States.
Transmitting an appointment as Notary Public.
Remitting the sentence decreed against Henry Dumpe.

Enquiring the time of his departure for El Paso and Santa Fe.

Relative to the quota of arms furnished to the State of Texas by the United States.

Transmitting an appointment as Commissioner of Deeds, &c, in the State of Pennsylvania, for Edward Armstrong Esq: of Philadelphia.
Relative the appointment of two pilots, and the appointment of the Board of Pilot Commissioners for the Bay of Galveston.
Acknowledging the receipt of their letter.
Circular relative to the returns of the election for the seat of the State Government.

Relative to his contemplated absence from the Colony.

Requiring his opinion relative to certain points of law presented by the Colony contract with Peters and others.
Accepting his resignation.

Acknowledging the receipt of a copy of the Resolutions of the General Assembly of that State on the Slavery Question.
Transmitting the opinion of the acting Attorney General relative to certain points of law presented by the Colony Contract with Peters and others.
Circular relative to the returns of the election for the seat of the State Government.

Returning a legal document transmitted for a certificate under the Seal of the State.
Acknowledging the receipt of a copy of the Fifth Volume of Gilman's Reports.

Directing him to proceed to Galveston, Texas, to receive and transport to the City of Austin, the quota of arms furnished to the State of Texas by the United States.
Directing him to turn over to Colonel Benjamin F. Hill, Acquitant General of the State of Texas, the quota of arms in his charge, furnished to the State by the U.S.

To whom addressed.	Date.	Pg.
Brevet Brig: Genl. Geo. Talcott, Colonel of Ordnance, U.S. Army, Washington City, D.C.	May 7, 1850.	127.
The Honorable Volney E. Howard, Representative of Texas in the Congress of the United States, Washington City, D.C.	" 8, "	128.
The Inhabitants of the Town of Laredo, Texas.	" " "	129.
The Secretary of the Board of Managers of the Washington National Monument, on behalf of its members, Washington City, D.C.	" " "	"
The Honorable Thomas J. Rusk, Senator from Texas in the Congress of the United States, Washington City, D.C.	" 12, "	131.
Colonel James Gillespie, Superintendent of the State Penitentiary, Huntsville, Texas.	" 15, "	132.
W. G. McFarland Esq:, Washington, Texas.	" 17, "	133.
Samuel M. Williams Esq:, President of the Board of Pilot Commissioners for the Port of Galveston, Galveston, Texas.	" " "	"
The Honorable Thomas J. Rusk, Senator from Texas in the Congress of the United States, Washington City, D.C.	" 20, "	134.
John M. Broadstreet Esq:, Cincinnatti, Ohio.	" " "	"
Cornelius H. Peters Esq:, District Attorney of the Fourth Judicial District, Brownsville, Cameron County, Texas.	" " "	135.
The Chief Justices of the several Counties of the State, composing the Seventh Judicial District.	" 2 "	136.
The Chief Justices of the several Counties of the State.	" " "	137.
The Honorable John M. Clayton, Secretary of State of the United States, Washington City, D.C.	" 31, "	141.
Colonel James Gillespie, Superintendant of the State Penitentiary, Huntsville Texas.	" 22, "	142.
N. Burns Esq:, Galveston, Texas.	" 24, "	143.
Samuel M. Williams Esq: President of the Board of Pilot Commissioners for the Port of Galveston, Galveston, Texas.	" " "	"
His Excellency The Governor of the State of Virginia, Richmond, Va.	" 27, "	144.
The Honorable John T. Mills, Judge of the Eighth Judicial District, Clarksville, Texas.	" 30, "	145.
The Chief Justices of the several Counties of the State composing the Fourth Senatorial District.	" 31, "	"
Table of the number of votes polled in the several Counties of the State for the election of the Seat of Government.		146.
The Chief Justices of the several Counties of the State.	June 4, "	150.
The Editors of the South Western American and State Gazette, Austin, Texas.	" " "	152.
Colonel James Gillespie, Superintendent of the State Penitentiary, Huntsville, Texas.	" " "	153.
Brevt Maj: Genl. Geo. M. Brooke, Commanding the Eighth Military Department, U.S. Army, San Antonio, Texas.	" " "	154.
The Honorable John T. Mills, Judge of the Eighth Judicial District, Clarksville, Texas.	" 6, "	156.

Nature of communication.

Relative to the quota of arms furnished to the State by the United States, lying at Galveston, Texas.

Transmitting a petition from the inhabitants of Laredo, Texas, praying relief from certain taxes.

Relative to the action of the State Executive in reference to their petition to be relieved from certain imposts.

Relative to the dimension, engraving, &c, of the blocks of stone contributed by the several States of the Union to the monument erecting at Washington City, D. C. to the memory of General Washington.

Enclosing a request addressed to the Washington National Monumental Society, to be furnished with certain information relative to the blocks of stone contributed by the States of the Union to General Washington's monument.

Requesting information relative to the number of fire arms required for the use of that detachment.

Notifying him of the appointment of Williams Willis Esq:, as a Commissioner of Deeds, in the State of Maine.

Notifying him of the appointment of Edward Hill Esq: of Galveston, as a member of the Board.

Acknowledging the receipt of certain public documents.

Enclosing a communication from the Commissioner of the General Land Office respecting land titles emanating from the State.

Stating his official action on the subject of a communication from the Mexican Minister at Washington City, transmitted through the Secretary of State of the United States.

Proclamation ordering the election of a Judge and an Attorney for that District.

Proclamation for the election of certain State, District and County Officers.

Acknowledging the receipt of a copy of a note from the Mexican Minister at Washington City, D. C. complaining of the murder of a Mexican Citizen by some of the inhabitants of Brownsville, Texas.

Relative to the military claims of Sheriffs for the transportation of prisoners from their respective Counties to the State Penitentiary.

Accepting his resignation as a member of the Board of Pilot Commissioners for the Port of Galveston, Texas.

Requesting him to nominate some gentleman to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of H. Cuero Esq: as a member of the Board.

Acknowledging the receipt of a copy of the laws of that State.

Accepting his resignation.

Proclamation ordering the election of a Senator for that District.

Proclamation declaring the election of the City of Austin as the seat of the State Government until the year 1870, unless the State be divided.

Requesting the publication of Major Neighbors' report of his Commission to organize certain Counties on the upper Rio Grande.

Directing him to apply to Messrs Joseph Wood & Co of Washington, Texas, for a lot of the State arms for the use of the Penitentiary.

Relative to the military defence of the Indian frontier of the State.

Relative to his protest appointment.

To whom addressed.	Da.	Da.	Da.	Page.
The Chief Justices of the several Counties of the State composing the Eighth Judicial District.	Same	9,	1850.	158.
The Clerk of the District Court of Brazoria County, Brazoria, Texas.	"	10,	"	159.
The Clerk of the District Court of Tyler County, Woodville, Texas.	"	"	"	160.
The Honorable John T. Mills, Judge of the Eighth Judicial District, Clarksville, Texas.	"	12,	"	161.
The Honorable T. M. Baird, Judge of the Eleventh Judicial District, Fort Santa-Fe, Texas.	"	"	"	162.
The Honorable Volney E. Howard, Representative of Texas in the Congress of the United States, Washington City, D.C.	"	13,	"	165.
The Honorable B. H. Martin, Judge, &c, &c. Crockett, Texas.	"	"	"	166.
The Clerk of the District Court of Red River County, Clarksville, Texas.	"	"	"	167.
S. S. Dailey Esq; Rusk, Texas.	"	"	"	168.
His Excellency The President of the United States, Washington City, D.C.	"	14,	"	169.
His Excellency The Governor of the State of Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark,	"	"	"	170.
S. S. Dailey Esq; Rusk, Cherokee County, Texas.	"	"	"	171.
His Excellency The President of the United States, Washington City, D.C.	"	15,	"	172.
Samuel M. Williams Esq: President of the Board of Pilot Commissioners for the Port of Galveston, Galveston, Texas.	"	19,	"	174.
The Clerk of the District Court of Comal County, New Braunfels, Texas.	"	20,	"	"
The Senators and Representatives composing the Legislature of the State of Texas.	Same	1,	"	175.
Captain J. M. Smith, Shelbyville, Shelby County, Texas.				
Colonel Thomas M. Eakins, Henderson, Rusk County, Texas.				
Captain S. S. Roff, Waco Village, Mc Lellan County, Texas.	"	1,	"	176.
Captain H. E. Mc Culloch, Seguin, Guadalupe County, Texas.				
Captain Jacob Roberts, near Lockhart, Caldwell County, Texas.				
Captain Levi Chandler, near Wheelock, Robertson County, Texas.				
The Honorable David S. Kaufman of the United States Congress, Washington City, D.C.	"	"	"	178.
The Chief Justices of the several Counties of the State composing the Fourth Senatorial District.	"	2,	"	179.
The Editor of the Dallas Herald, Dallas, Dallas County, Texas.	"	3,	"	180.
The Clerk of the District Court of Fayette County, Lafayette, Texas.	"	5,	"	181.
His Excellency The Governor of the State of Kentucky, Frankfort Ky	"	6,	"	182.
His Excellency The Governor of the State of Maine, Augusta, Me.	"	"	"	183.
His Excellency The Governor of the State of Alabama, Montgomery, Ala.	"	"	"	"
The Honorable J. G. Sawyer, Secretary of State, Augusta, Maine.	"	"	"	184.
His Excellency The Governor of the State of New Jersey, Trenton, N.J.	"	"	"	185.
David C. Dicken Esq:, Anderson, Grimes County, Texas.	"	16,	"	"
The Judicial Officer of a certain Court in Titus County, Texas.	"	18,	"	186.
T. J. C. Workman Esq:, Palestine, Anderson County, Texas.	"	19,	"	187.
The Honorable Board of Pilot Commissioners for Pass Caballo Bar, Texas.	"	"	"	188.
Charles R. Sanders Esq:, Buffalo, Henderson County, Texas.	"	20,	1,	"

Nature of communication.

Proclamation ordering the election of a Judge to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Honorable John L. Wells.

Remitting the sentence decreed against Edward Rumbe.

Remitting the sentence decreed against James M. Rush.

Requesting his opinion on a judgment decreed against Charnell Hightower, formerly of this County.

General instruction relative to his official position.

Drawing the attention of the Texas Delegation in the United States Congress to the disputed territory at Santa-Fé.

Relative to a demand from the Governor of Arkansas for Ira B. Whitmark, a fugitive from justice.

Paying expenses on the bail-bond of Charnell Hightower, formerly of that County.

Relative to his reappointment as a Notary Public of Cherokee County, and the petition of Charnell Hightower for Executive clemency.

Relative to the proclamation of Colonel John Munroe, U. S. Army, military Commandant of Santa-Fé, Texas.

Relative to the demand for Ira B. Whitmark, a fugitive from justice from that State.

Relative to his reappointment as a Notary Public of that County.

Protesting against the action of Colonel John Munroe, U. S. Army, in calling a Convention for a State Constitution in New Mexico.

Relative to Commissioning certain persons appointed on the recommendation as Pilot Commissioners and Pilot for that Port.

Paying prosecutions in the case of Jacob Longkopf, convicted of adultery.

Convening that Body in special session on the 12th day of August, 1850.

Instructions preparatory to an expected call for military Companies for the Santa-Fé Expedition, to sustain the rights of the State in her claim to that territory.

Relative to the appointment of Moses H. Grinnell Esq:, of New York City, as a Commissioner of Deeds, &c, in the State of New York.

Proclamation changing the time designated in a former proclamation for the election of a Senator for that District.

Requesting the publication of a proclamation.

Remitting part of the fine imposed upon Francis Reed, a citizen of that County, for a violation of the Excise laws.

Acknowledging the receipt of certain Legislative works of that State.

do do do do do do

Acknowledging the receipt of a copy of the Geological Report of that State.

Acknowledging the receipt of certain State works.

Acknowledging the receipt of certain Legislative works of that State.

Relative to the appointment of Hosiah T. Cook Esq:, as a Notary Public of that County.

Remitting a fine imposed on John D. Preston of that County.

Relative to the non execution of the fine imposed on Samuel G. Wells, by the District Court of that County at its May Term, A. D. 1850.

Requiring an examination of the charges preferred against James Cunningham Esq:, formerly a Pilot on that River.

Accepting the Resignation of his commission as a Notary Public of that County.

To whom addressed.	Date.	Page.
L. M. Minican Esq:, near Independence, Washington County, Texas.	June 20th 1836.	189.
The Chief Justices of the Counties of Fen, Robertson and Brazos, of the State of Texas.	" " "	190.
Brevet Maj: Genl. George M. Brooke, Commanding the Eighth Military Department, U.S. Army, San Antonio, Texas.	" 23, "	191.
William B. Foby Esq:, Milam, Sabine County, Texas.	" 27, "	192.
Mark Benge Esq:, Washington C.H., Texas.	" 29, "	193.
William A Higgins Esq:, Marchman, Washington County, Texas.	August 6, "	"
The Texan Delegation in the Congress of the United States, Washington City, D.C.	February 16, "	194.
Ditto. ditto. ditto. ditto. ditto.	June 16, "	200.
The State Legislature.	August 16, "	201.
The Senate.	" 16, "	202.
The Clerk of the District Court of Washington County, Washington, Texas.	" " "	227.
The Stat. Legislature.	" 16, "	228.
Brevet Maj: Genl. Gen: M. Brooke Commanding the 8th Military Dept. United St. Army, San Antonio, Texas.	" 20, "	231.
The Clerk of the District Court of Fayette County, Texas.	" 22, "	232.
The State Legislature.	" " "	"
Ditto.	" " "	235.
The Senate.	" 26, "	237.
Ditto.	" 28, "	238.
Ditto.	September 4, "	239.
The Clerk of the District Court of Fayette County, La Grange, Texas.	" 6, "	242.
Brevet Maj: Genl. Geo: M. Brooke, Commanding the Eighth Military Department, U. S. Army, San Antonio, Texas.	" 13, "	243.
The Honorable Daniel Webster, J. J. Crittenden Samuel Houston and Thomas J. Rusk, Washington City, D.C.	" 20, "	244.
Samuel T. Peters Esq:, New Orleans, Louisiana.	" " "	245.
The Chief Justices of the Counties of Harrison and Nashville of the State of Texas.	" 21, "	246.
Colonel Thomas S. Lamotte, 2d Dragoons, U. S. Army, San Antonio, Texas.	" " "	247.
William Shannon Esq:, New Orleans, Louisiana.	" 25, "	248.

Nature of Communication.

Accepting the resignation of his seat in the State Legislature.

Proclamation ordering the election of a Representative to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Honorable E. M. Millican.

Respecting Indian movements on the lower Rio Grande.

Relative to the absence from the State of the Honorable L. A. Whittlesey, the Representative of that District in the State Legislature.

Relating a deed transmitted for a certificate under the seal of the State.

Respecting the resignation of the Honorable Benjamin L. Turner as a member of the State Legislature.

Transmitting certain Resolutions of the State Legislature relative to the military protection of the Western frontier of Texas.

Relative to the claims of the State of Texas to the Santa-Fe Territory.

Relating to the exercise of the civil authority and rights of the State of Texas in and to the Santa-Fe Territory, and the State of Indiana affairs on her frontier.

Respecting Commissions of the Executive appointments of certain Pilot Commissioners for the port of Galveston.

Transmitting part of the evidence adduced against Francis Cotton of that County, at the late session of the District Court A. D. 1849.

Relative to land warrants.

Relative to the discharge from the service of the United States of four companies of mounted Texas Volunteers.

Transmitting a transcript of the proceedings in the trial of William G. Lawson for larceny.

Transmitting an original estimate by the Board of Land Commissioners on Titles west of the Rio Grande river.

Transmitting a financial report of the State Penitentiary at Huntsville, and recommending an increased appropriation to meet the expenses of that Institution.

Transmitting a list of Notaries Public, appointed by the Executive during recess, for confirmation.

Recommending legislative action in a petition of Henry Castro Esq: of Castroville, relative to the proposed village of Chain.

Relating a bill of the State Legislature requiring the Governor to submit to the people of the State, any propositions for the purchase of the North Western Territory, by or near that may be made by the Government of the United States.

Transmitting the remainder of the evidence taken upon William G. Lawson, convicted of larceny at the Fall Term of the Court, A. D. 1849.

Relative to the Commission for the officers of Captain Bagby's Company of mounted Texian Volunteers.

Notifying the receipt of a telegraphic despatch announcing the passage through the United States Congress of Pearce's Bill and its amendments, relative to the north western boundary of Texas, &c.

Notifying the receipt of a telegraphic despatch from the State Department at Washington City, D. C., by the hands of Colonel J. B. Walton, Special Messenger.

Proclamation ordering the election of a Representative to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Honorable John H. McFarling, as a member of the State Legislature.

Relative to expected Indian hostilities on the frontier of the State.

Relative to the appointment as a Commissioner of Deeds, &c, for Texas, in the State.

To whom addressed.	Date.	Page.
D. Edmunds, Esq:, New Orleans, Louisiana.	September 25, 1850.	248.
Alexander Porter Esq:, New Orleans, Louisiana.	" " "	249.
Joseph T. Easter Esq:, New York, N. Y.		
The Clerk of the District Court of Travis County, Austin, Texas.		
Brevet Maj: Gen.l Geo. M. Brooke, Commanding the Eighth Military Department, N.a. Texas, San Antonio, Texas	" " 26, "	250.
The Senate and Representation, convening the Legislature of the State of Texas.	" " 27, "	251.
The Chief Justices of the several Counties of the State.	" " "	252.
The Honorable Daniel Webster, Secretary of State of the United States, Washington City, D. C.	" " "	256.
Messrs Kelly & Marshall, Robert White, & Thomas Ogle, Galveston, — Edom, Austin, Texas.	" " 28, "	257.
The Editors of certain Newspapers, published in the State of Texas.	" " 29, "	259.
List of Post-Masters in the State of Texas, to whom Copies of the proclamation ordering an election for the vote of the people on the sale of the Santa Fe Territory, were forwarded.		260.
The Comptroller of Public Accounts, the State Treasurer the Attorney General, the Judges of the 8th and 12th and the Attornies of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 13th Judicial Districts of the State of Texas.	October 7, "	"
The Chief Justices of the Counties of Matagorda, Wharton, Jackson and Calhoun of the State of Texas.	" " 14, "	261.
Ebenezer Allen Esq:, Attorney General of the State, Austin, Texas.	" " "	263.
L. M. Smith Esq:, Victoria, Bolivar County, Mississippi.	" " 18, "	264.
Joseph H. Shivers Esq:, Carrollton, Carroll County, Georgia.	" " "	"
Doctor D. Evans, Marion, South Carolina.	" " "	265.
George Dark Esq:, Aldyrell, Texas.	" " "	266.
D. D. Slaster Esq:, Post Master, Gaines County, Texas.	" " "	"
L. C. Clopton Esq:, Gainesville, Georgia.	" " "	267.
James K. Mc Creary Esq:, Saluria, Texas.	" " "	268.
Isidor Lartigue Esq:, Robertville, Beaufort District, South Carolina.	" " "	"
Messrs J. Monroe Williams, John D. Colburn, Isaac N. Haggard, Memphis, Tennessee.	" " "	269.
John C. Mc Coy Esq:, Dallas, Dallas County, Texas.	" " "	270.
J. H. Calhoun Esq:, Huntsville, Walker County, Texas.	" " "	271.
Elder B. Hendrix Esq:, Hurricane & Roads, De Soto County, Mississippi.	" " "	"
Colonel F. D. Lipscomb, Middletown, Dooly County, Georgia.	" " "	272.

Nature of Communication.

Relative to their appointment as Commissioners of Deeds, &c., for Texas, in that State.

Remitting part of the fine imposed in which failed of that County, for selling liquor &c.

Relative to an election call for mounted volunteers to protect the Indian frontier of the State

Proclamation convening that Body in special session on the 18th day of November, 1850.

Proclamation for an election for the acceptance, or non acceptance, by the people of Texas, of the propositions, made by the United States Congress, for the purchase of part of the said unorganized Territory of the State.

Acknowledging the receipt of a despatch by Captain G. H. Lewis, "Special Messenger"

Instructions relative to their duties as "bearers of despatches" to the Chief Justices of the several Counties of the State.

Requesting publication of the proclamation for an election by the people, to accept or reject the propositions made by the United States to Texas for the purchase of part of her unorganized Territory.

Certificate of election to their respective offices.

Proclamation ordering the election of a Representative to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Honorable James C. Wilson, as a member of the State Legislature.

Requiring his legal opinion upon the Trials of James Cummings Esq.; Branch Pilot, Pass Caballo, Texas, before the Board of Pilot Commissioners for Matagorda Bay; and the necessary documents relating to the United States the State jurisdiction over the light-house sites at Galveston, and Matagorda Bays, Texas.

In reference to their request for a commission in the contemplated military expedition to Santa-Fé for the support of the claims of Texas to the disputed territory.

Relative to their application for the command of a Company of Rangers for the protection of the frontier of the State.

Relative to his application for military appointment in the contemplated expedition to Santa-Fé for the support of the claim of Texas to the disputed territory.

Relative to the offer of Doctor E. C. Scott of Kentucky, to accompany the expedition to Santa Fé in a medical capacity.

Applying for their offer of military services in the contemplated expedition to Santa-Fé for the support of the rights of Texas.

Relative to the proffered military services of Colonel J. B. M.ª Dermott of Dallas, in connection with the expedition to Santa-Fé for the support of the State claim to the disputed Territory.

In relation to their offer of military services in the expedition to Santa Fé for the support of the claim of the State of Texas to that Territory.

To whom addressed.	Date.	Page.
S. O. Gibbs Esq:, Marsaw Prairie, Kaufman County, Texas.	October 18, 1850.	273.
Captain W. L. M.c Culloch, Seguin, Texas.	" 19, "	"
Brevet maj: Gen.l George M. Brooke, Commanding the Eighth Mil- -itary Department, U. S. Army, San Antonio, Texas.	" 21, "	274.
Ebenezer Allen Esq:, Attorney General of the State, Austin, Texas.	" " "	275.
A. Hutchinson Esq:, Jackson, Mississippi.	" 24, "	276.
Messrs. D. H. Britton and Kenan & Leonard, Solicitors in Chancery, Habana.	" " "	277.
Geo.e C. Cox Esq:, Raymond, Lowndes County, Alabama.	" " "	278.
A. Waddell Esq:, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.	" " "	279.
The Honorable Daniel Webster, Secretary of State of the United States, Washington City, D. C.	" " "	280.
Rufsell Howard Esq:, District Attorney of the Twelfth Judicial Dis- -trict, Brownsville, Texas.	" " "	281.
The Honorable James F. Taylor, Senator from the Sixth Senatorial District, Marshall, Harrison County, Texas.	" 25, "	"
Messrs R. H. Powell and James F. Malone, Union Springs, Macon County, Georgia.	" 26, "	282.
The Honorable H. C. Corbett, Bellville, Austin County, Texas.	" " "	283.
Norman Hurd Esq:, Galveston, Texas.	" 28, "	284.
The Clerk of the District Court of Walker County, Huntsville, Texas	" 29, "	285.
M.c D. L. Mokenot, Colorado County, Texas.	" 31, "	286.
Joseph H. Barnard Esq:, Soliad, Texas.	November 4, "	287.
Brevet Maj: Gen.l George M. Brooke, Commanding the Eighth Military Department, U. S. Army, San Antonio, Texas.	" 8, "	288.
The Honorable Williams Bradbury, Chief Justice of Austin Coun- -ty, Bellville, Texas.	" 9, "	290.
M. Duvall Esq:, United States Sub agent for the Seminole Indians.	" " "	291.
Henry A. Cobb Esq:, Galveston, Texas.	" " "	292.
The Clerk of the District Court of Comal County, New Braunfels, Texas.	" 13, "	"
James A. Reagan Esq:, Natchitoches, Louisiana.	" 14, "	293.
The State Legislature.	" 18, "	295.
Ditto.	" 22, "	305.
William R. Smith Esq:, Superintendent of Lights, Galveston, Texas.	" " "	306.
His Excellency The President of the United States, Washington City, D.C.	" 26, "	307.

Nature of Communication.

Relative to his offer of military services in the Santa Fé Expedition, for the support of the rights of Texas to the disputed territory.

Rendering him a commission to raise a Company of Rangers for frontier protection.

Responding to his call for a company of mounted volunteers.

Directing his attention to two communications relative to the light-house site at Galveston and Matagorda, Texas, and the ferriage across the Rio Grande at Brownsville, Texas.

Acknowledging the receipt of certain "Reports and "Resolutions" relative to Southern rights.

Acknowledging the receipt of a copy of the proceedings of a mass meeting held in that City August 1st 1860, relative to the Slavery Question.

Acknowledging the receipt of a copy of the Resolutions of a mass meeting held in that place on the 1st of September, 1860, in reference to the action of the Federal government respecting the disputed Territory at Santa Fé, Texas.

Replying to his inquiries respecting one Henry Fairly, stated to have been executed for murder in some part of Texas.

Acknowledging the receipt of further particulars relative to the alledged murder of Juan Guerra Chapa at Brownsville, Texas.

Communicating further particulars relative to the alledged murder of Juan Guerra Chapa, a Mexican citizen, at Brownsville Texas.

Tendering his resignation as a member of the State Legislature.

Acknowledging the receipt of the proceedings of a meeting held at Dam Creek Houston Count on the subject of Southern rights.

Accepting his resignation as a member of the State Legislature.

Forwarding a certificate of the services of James Haymond, a marine in the service of the late Republic of Texas.

Remitting part of the sentence decreed against Samuel Porter, convicted of assault and battery.

Relative to the non-execution of the fine imposed on him by Justice Macky.

Relative to a missing document of a legal nature said to have been transmitted to the Department for a certificate under the seal of the State.

Communicating two communications received from M. Duval Esq:, United States Agent to the Seminole Indians, relative to suspicious movements of one of their Chiefs, Coacoochee, or Wild Cat.

In reference to the election of a member to the State Legislature to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Honorable William E. Crump.

Replying to his communications respecting Coacoochee, or Wild Cat, the Seminole Chief, and certain runaway slaves.

Accepting his resignation of the office of Pilot master for the Bay and Port of Galveston.

Directing the execution of the sentence decreed against Jacob Longkoph for assault and battery.

Acknowledging the receipt of a petition addressed to the Legislature of Texas submitting a plan for the recovery of inundated lands on the Texian side of the Rio Grande.

Message submitting the propositions of the United States to Texas for the purchase of part of her North Western Territory.

Recommending an appropriation for the payment of five Supernumerary employed by the Executive Department.

Replying to his renewed request for the documents relative to the General Government Revenue Cutter now at Galveston and Matagorda Bays, Texas.

Transmitting a copy of the act of the State Legislature accepting the propositions of the United States to Texas for the purchase of part of her North Western Territory.

To whom addressed.	Date.	Page.
The State Legislature.	December 3, 1855.	308.
The Honorable H. G. Runnels, Senator from the 11th Texas District, Galveston, Texas.	" 15, "	309.
The Honorable Board of Elect Commissioners for Travis County, Austin, Texas.	" " "	310.

Nature of communications.

Petitioning a Bill amending an amendment of an act incorporating the Galveston Steam Ferry Freight and Car Boat Company.

Presenting his credentials as a member of the State Legislature.

Enclosing an opinion of the Attorney General of the State on their proceedings in the trial of James Cunningham Esq; a Pilot for that Bar.

Records

of The

Administration

of

S. F. Ball.

Governor

of The

State of Texas.

Inaugural Address
of
Governor P. H. Bell.
Delivered at The Capitol, December 21st 1849.

Gentlemen of the Legislature
and Fellow Citizens.

Governor Bell's Inaugural Address.

The present occasion, interesting as it does every Patriot Citizen, comes to me with an accumulated weight of hopes and fears, producing an active struggle of varied Emotions; against this, I am sustained only by the firm and unshaken reliance, that its origin is derived from a knowledge on my part, that real and important duties involving a common interest are about to be assumed, and in a pure desire to meet them with a manly firmness, and a proper intelligence in the discharge of every obligation.

Called by the unbiassed will of the People of Texas, in the exercise of the highest privilege of the Elective Franchise, to preside as their Chief Magistrate, I appear before you to take the solemn and sacred Oath, "that I will perform the duties incumbent upon me according to the best of my skill and ability, and agreeably to the Constitution and Laws of the State, and of the United States;" this solemn asseveration to be made in the presence of God and my Fellow Countrymen, brings into requisition every moral, every ennobling sentiment, and excites every slumbering patriotic sensibility; my Heart would be obdurate and insensible indeed, if it did not swell with unusual Emotions on an event fraught with so many consequences to myself either for good, or evil, and involving considerations of vital importance to you. The distinguished mark of confidence and respect from a great and growing State, implying as it does high regard for my integrity and a-

ability, demands from me the deepest expression of gratitude.

A custom established by precedent, and honored by time, makes it appropriate before assuming the usual Constitutional qualification, that in making a suitable expression of thanks to my Fellow Citizens at large for the honor they have conferred, I should also advert concisely to some of the principles and sentiments which will govern me in conducting the Civil administration of the State.

I now offer to you, Fellow Citizens, in the sincerity of my heart, the humble tribute of my thanks for the sacred trust confided in me, and desire to join you in hearty congratulation, that the Great Author of all good, has vouchsafed to our beloved State, peace, health, and prosperity, and all the elements, physical, moral and religious, necessary to constitute us a truly great and glorious people.

In coming to the position assigned me, it is not unfit that I should advert to days that are past, in order that we may be directed with more certain aim to those which are advancing: The experience of the past affords lessons of wisdom and instruction for the future, and a retrospect of days gone by in our history as a people, whilst it affords ample cause of exultation and cheering hopes, comes also, mingled with melancholy reflection; it is never unprofitable when alluding to our Country, to recur to our early history— the days of thirty-five, and-six, and to the brilliant and soul-stirring scenes to which the events of those days gave rise. In doing this the mind performs a holy, religious pilgrimage, in visiting the graves of our departed friends and heroes who have fallen by the desolations of War— cherishing their memories and recounting their virtues; it is food for the mind and greatly improves the heart, placing us higher in the scale as social beings, and making us better citizens: The great end and aim of our institutions is, to afford the jewel of comfort and solid happiness, and whatever current of thought tends to moral culture, becomes a great auxiliary to this object.— Fellow Citizens, the price of liberty in Texas was dearly paid in the blood of her patriot sons: Let that be held in grateful remembrance by us, and to those who are to succeed us, it should be the highest incentive to virtue, patriotism, and honor. The best vindication of their motives and the principles for

which they contended, is to be found in a determined, successful effort on our part, to secure to those who are to come after us, the multiplied advantages, which their sacrifices have brought to us.

With an object so high and holy, it is not for us to slumber in the pathway of duty. With an awakened sense of our just claims, and a true appreciation of our peculiar position, it behooves us to move forward to the performance of such measures for the promotion of intelligence, and her hand-maid, virtue, as wisdom and experience may dictate. Let us not then forget, or undervalue our superior advantages; but with a broad, elevated and ardent patriotism, unite heart and hand in advancing Texas to the proud destiny that awaits her. With a country great in extent, and beautiful as she is great,— fertile in soil,— salubrious in climate,— established in her institutions and general laws, and prosperous in the moral improvement of her people, she cannot fail soon to realize the fondest hopes of the patriot, and successfully vindicate her claims to an elevated rank amongst the States of the Union.

The most pleasing evidences of gradual and permanent improvements are to be seen at many points; and we cannot behold so glorious and gratifying a prospect for our infant State, and not be animated with the most profound and grateful acknowledgments to the Great Author of our Being, for these manifold and unestimable blessings; our vigilance and increasing care for the benefits we enjoy should be proportionably increased for their perpetuation.

Our hopes, interests and affections are centered here, and every true lover of his Country should sacrifice every selfish,— every ambitious motive on the hallowed altar of patriotism, and in the same spirit of generous compromise which gave to our Union a Constitution, and to our State a Name, unite to harmonize all conflicting interests, and lend aid in such measures as will be conducive to the public good.

Texas has perhaps, as much substantial cause for a high appreciation of her present political position and advantages, as any Country, claiming sovereignty on earth. The circumstances and incidents of her birth are strange and interesting, if not illustrious, springing into political existence as if by magic, at a

point so obscure as to be almost entirely unknown on the map of the World, astonishing her friends by the unexpected declaration that she resolved to be free, sovereign and independent! confounding her enemies by a practical enforcement of the declaration! With no extrinsic advantages to draw to her aid, and with no friend but her genius and valour, she moved steadily onward almost without men and money, conquering and to conquer, with an energy that defied all misfortune, and an indomitable courage almost supernatural, until her one starred banner soared in triumph at every point where her enemies dared to present themselves.

What an anomaly in the progress of human freedom does it present, that this forlorn hope, should in a few years assert and actually establish a right over a territory of such magnitude and importance, as to attract the attention and excite the cupidity of monarchical Europe; our Father-land too, an inactive spectator of the struggle, with something of sympathy and not of interest, witnessing Texas dash from her lips the poisoned chalice which haughty Mexico presented, aroused by a feeling slightly imbued with jealousy towards a power not American, opened at last the door of alliance.

In this auspicious hour, (I hope it was auspicious,) Texas with as much diplomatic address in the Cabinet, as she had displayed valour in the field, moved gracefully and by a sudden flourish within the folds of the Star Spangled Banner and three Yellow Citizens we now like the happiness to find her. The picture though poorly drawn is true to the life, and affords consolation to those at least, who found her in her weakness tottering to the fall, and who now behold her in beauty and strength.

Her brightness may be dimmed for a time, by the inferior Constellations which surrounds her, but it needs not the aid of prescience to determine, that in a few years we shall behold our State with the rich bounties, nature has bestowed with a prodigal hand, shielded by a good Constitution and laws, as a beacon light, and a hope, attracting to her bosom the oppressed of every land. — That God in his mercy, may grant this consummation, is the wish of every True patriot.

Yellow Citizens, when contemplating

The position we occupy, so lately assumed, every consideration of self respect and national duty requires that we should be deliberative and cautious in the measures we adopt, or the laws we enact, local, or general, for the purpose of justice. — The poorest member of the Union, and I may add, the "fairest and the freest," we shall be daily and hourly subject to the animadversion and criticism of the jealous and malignant. There is no defence against such attacks except such as is to be found under the panoply of justice and Truth; with this we shall be thrice armed, and can march forward with confidence to the goal of our proper destiny.

The character which our State will hereafter bear is now to be formed, and from the aggregate acts of her government, and general bearing of her citizens, her reputation amongst her sister States will be proportionably elevated, or depressed; from this consideration then, how strong is the appeal to those of her public servants to whom her most responsible agencies are intrusted, to look with a clear perspective to those measures which are most likely to subserve her present interests and future advancement, and to her citizens, for their prompt acquiescence in all that contributes to the establishment of law and order.

That our Government is well adapted to perform all its functions harmoniously, and to answer the end originally intended by its framers, is clearly demonstrable in the increase of population, — the manifest improvement in morals and social bearing, and the universal disposition to respect the laws. Time and observation will suggest many alterations and improvements, and from experience in our past legislation — they will no doubt be readily adopted. Did the occasion allow, I could with pleasure, run the parallel between what Texas was — what she is, and what, with the favor of Heaven, she is destined to become.

In her contest for freedom, she conducted her war upon the most liberal and humane principles known to civilized nations; always meeting her enemy upon honorable ground, and beating them only by superior valor; alleviating, by kindness, the misery of the unfortunate, she took from the battle its crime, and imposed no chains by her conquest. "Liberty unsheathed her sword — necessity stained it — victory returned it

to its seabboard. Having been a participator in her struggles from the dawn of her revolution, I can lay my hand upon my heart and say, I never yet felt dishonored by the association. A people whose conduct has been thus marked by the all the characteristics which would do honor to the oldest and most enlightened nations, has claims to the admiration of mankind for having extended the area of human rights, and we find the same people who in war could exert the most exalted clemency, on the restoration of peace maintaining her national character and consistency, by pursuing the admonitions of virtue, wisdom and moderation, in the conduct of her civil affairs.— What a field is here presented for the philanthrophic mind to dwell upon! We behold a nation which had declared and maintained its independence through innumerable disadvantages, suddenly marring her nationality— not through the usual arenics, the heat and bustle of revolution, but making a dignified and peaceable Transfer of power by the most potent influence, to enlightened minds, of reason and virtue.— Here then is a beautiful, political, horizon before us, after having triumphantly solved the problem of whether or not we were capable of governing ourselves.— Nor is the prospect marred by ignorance, superstition, and we have no rankling establishe prejudices to lead us into the misty of error— all is plain and auspicious, and our Country is as a blank prepared to receive good, or bad impressions.

Here too is an ample field for the highest aspirations of genius and enterprize, and Providence in having bestowed so rich a boon, has imposed on those who enjoy it, the responsibility of watching with jealousy, and the benefits it confers. It is an inheritance confided to us. To be transmitted with interest to posterity. The new and delicate relation to the American Confederacy voluntarily assumed by Texas, was the result of a policy on the part of that power to enlarge the scope of her principles, and to strengthen the bonds of union: in this we will go with her, hand in hand, and so long as her Councils are administered with justice and equality, and with due deference to the rights reserved by our Common Charter, we will hail with pleasure and pride the day of our alliance.

There is no want of patriotic feeling and devoted kindness among us for the Union

as it is. Support of our State Constitution and the Constitution of the United States, becomes our highest duty; it is the surest basis for the security of peace, and the safety of our institutions. But Fellow Citizens, whilst in cultivating with zeal this wholesome doctrine, it is necessary in our internal organization that we should throw the proper guards around our own peculiar rights. The day of her Declaration, was for Texas, the unequivocal assertion of her nationality, and nobly has she given the proof. The day of Annexation was her wedding day. She will yield all to the Union which bridal modesty doth warrant, but can never forget her reserved rights; we will always endeavour to do our duty to the Union, this is an obligation and reciprocity. To just to invade the rights of others, we will be "too proud to surrender our own."

In relation to our own State, Fellow-Citizens, to maintain our national faith and standing by a rigid compliance with all our obligations; to ascertain and relieve our public resources by a prompt ascertainment and honorable adjustment of our liabilities; to protect all personal and private rights by enacting and promptly enforcing salutary laws, are principles which should be of an early day engrafted on our Statute Books. In the Legislative Halls of our Country a spirit of conciliation and compromise should be invoked, preferring amicable discussion and a just accomodation, to any other mode. All sectional and local prejudices, as far as possible, should be banished from the public Councils. The distinctions of Texas East and West, should not be known, except geographically. Patriot sacrifices were common to both, "in times that tried men's souls," and in the days of her prosperity, kindness, friendship, and a common interest should bind all Texians. Remember that the blood of patriots from East and West, Consecrates the land we this day enjoy.

Fellow-Citizens, it would be no difficult task for me to detain you with an extended enumeration of what I deem to be the great and essential principles which should guide us in our civil policy. It would however be much full well, be considered a work of supererogation in one so humble in pretensions to wisdom as myself; fortunately for our Country, there are who entrust power are in the aggregate as watchful of the Countrys interests, and as enlightened to, as their Agents. The

channels of intelligence are open to all and closed to none, except those of the number "who having eyes see not, and having ears hear not, the things which most concern them."

I shall enter upon the duties assigned me by my Fellow Citizens, trusting rather to a just and enlightened verdict at their hands, after an honest and faithful effort to discharge those duties, rather than attempt to elicit good opinion in advance, by an imposing declaration of principles.

With the Constitution and Laws as my guide, backed by an honest determination to do what is right, I shall, I trust, be able to accomplish the duties which may devolve upon me.

To recommend such measures as may seem necessary and proper, and to see that the Laws are faithfully executed, will be my Constitutional duty; from this I shall never shrink.

But, Fellow Citizens, with a firm determination to do my duty, I know full well the many embarrassments I must encounter. Unpractised in the duties of civil life, and conscious of my great deficiencies, my position is well calculated to awaken distrust, and presentiments naturally inspired by a disproportion of ability to the magnitude of my duties.

The intelligence of my Countrymen, and a charitable estimation of my acts, together with the Counsels of those whom the Constitution has designated as my auxilliaries in the Civil Administration, will, I am confident, greatly supply my defect. — With these, and aided by the Honorable Representatives of the People, amongst whom I shall look for examples of wisdom, and ripened experience, I may hope for success. — And to you, Gentlemen of the Legislature, coming as you do from every part of our growing State — bringing with you sentiments and intelligence of a local character, and possessing as a body a broad and comprehensive view of National concerns, — To you, I shall anxiously look to give such an impress and direction to our public affairs as will place upon your acts the seal of wisdom, and the approbation of our Common Constituents. — Beyond this I shall look where we must all

finally, with humble supplications for aid and comfort from that superior and superintending Providence, which guided and directed our Country through the Storm of Revolution to the Haven of Peace, Tranquility and Happiness.

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas,
December 22nd 1849.

Sir:

Having full confidence in your integrity, ability, and Patriotism, you are hereby appointed Private Secretary to the Governor of Texas, and you will without delay, enter upon the discharge of your duties as such.

Yours Respectfully,
Your Obt. Servt.

Private Secretary

Jno. M. Swisher Esq.
Austin.
Texas.

Message
of
Governor P. H. Bell.

Delivered before the Senate and House of Representatives,
December 26, 1849.

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
December 26, 1849.

To the Hon: the Senate
and House of Representatives.

Gentlemen.

Governor Bell's first message to the 3d Legislature.

In addressing you for the first time, in obedience to the provision of the 9th Section of the 3d Article of the Constitution, I find myself relieved from much of the labor which would otherwise have devolved upon me, by the full and satisfactory communication made to you by my predecessor, at the commencement of your present Session; and by the various measures which have been adopted, and are now in progress in your Honorable Body, in accordance with the suggestions of that communication. Concurring, as I entirely do, in the views therein presented, in respect to the policy and general interest of the State, I would at this late period have but little to add, were it not, that some of the subjects which still require your action, are also grave in aspect, and so vitally connected with the maintenance of our honor and our rights, that I consider it a duty which I am not permitted to disregard, most respectfully to call your attention to them.

In doing this, I should find it necessary, to trouble your Honorable Body by travelling over ground, previously assumed, or by adverting to subjects acted

or being acted upon, it is because of my solicitude, not to withhold from the Country at this interesting period, my views and opinions of measures, upon which I shall most probably be called to act.

Relative to the State boundary.

The disposition which was manifested at an early period, after our annexation, to violate in respect to our boundary, a most important provision in the Compact under which we entered the Union, was regarded at the time, without explanation on our part, because we conceived it was confined to a few only of the politicians who had opposed the annexation. Recent events, however, force upon us the unpleasant conviction, that a deliberate intention is now entertained, by a large and growing party in some of our sister States, to deprive us by the most violent means, and without redress to the question right, to a considerable portion of our Territory, and that unless it be checked by the prompt adoption of such measures as will free the subject to a speedy and final issue, we may find, and that too, in the degradation of the fact, that we have trusted for much and for long.

I am not disposed to charge the Authorities of the General Government with a designed participation in this most unjust intention, or with having already passed that Government in the attitude of an adverse claimant of our portion of our Territory, because I have seen no direct evidence that such is the fact. But the course pursued within the last Eighteen months has certainly been such, as to give rise to the most serious apprehension that they are disposed, tacitly, to yield to an effort which may be made to wrest it from us. The tribunal chosen in regard to the Resolution, of the 30th of March, 1848, and the law passed at the same session of the Legislature, for organizing the County of Santa Fe, the continuance of their military and Civil Government within the limits of our Territory, when no longer required for the purpose for which it was established, and the failure, amounting to a refusal, to give instructions to the officers in command of that Department, to recognize and respect the authority of the State in the discharge of the duties assigned them, indicate, but too truly, a settled indifference to our rights, if they do not go further, and manifest a disposition to totally disregard them.

A proper sense of what is due to ourselves, calls upon us to say, in firm but emphatic to

be misunderstood, That this State of things cannot be suffered
longer to exist. If there really be an intention on the part
of the General Government to contest the right of the State
to the County of Santa Fe, or any other portion of Territory
now on our western border, it is time the question
was distinctly made. The longer it is postponed the more
difficult will be its adjustment. Experience has taught us
that silence, and forbearance on our part tend, instead of
soothing hostilities and removing objections and prejudices,
originating in local party views, have only tended to increase
the number and strength of those who have arrayed themselves in opposition to our claims.

In recommending forbearance, as I
feel it my duty most earnestly to do, the adoption by the
Legislature of such measures as will bring this matter
to a distinct and speedy issue, I would at the same time
advise that they be of the mildest character which the
full attainment of the object will justify.

Threats, when addressed to civilized
minds, usually produce an effect different from that
which is to be obtained; and are rarely salutary in the ad-
justment of any knotty question.

Our cause should be a decided and
firm one, admitting of no waver, or dispensation; but our
language should neither imply a threat, nor insinuate the
existence of an intention, that a conflict of power with the
Federal Government may or would become necessary. I there-
fore cannot concur with my predecessor in the propriety
of placing at the disposition of the Executive the whole power
and resources of the State, for the use of their quota for the ad-
justment of this question.

The State should unquestionably, use
the necessary means, to cause her laws to be obeyed and re-
spected by every portion of her inhabitants; but, if this can
be done by means within the reach, and as auxiliary
to the civil authority of the several judicial districts, a
sufficient military force to be employed actively, if ne-
cessary, in enforcing all orders and decrees, without delay
or application to the functionaries of the United
States, for aid and support, it is in my judgment, as far
as we should go, until the General Government shall
make known its determination, how any move have yet been,
of an intention to dispute our rights of sovereignty over soil,
which is ours by conquest, by the resolutions of annexation,

honestly interpreted, and by patriotic services. Should that occur, it will then be proper for us to consider what further measures may be required to meet the exigencies of the case.

Recommending the employment of a military force to support the civil authorities on the Rio Grande, if necessary

I therefore recommend that the Executive be authorized to send to Santa Fe, if his necessity for doing so should continue to exist, a military force sufficient to enable the civil authorities to execute the laws of the State in that part of the Territory, without reference to any anticipated action of the Federal Government in regard to the military power of the United States stationed at Santa Fe; I make this recommendation with more confidence because I cannot conceive that a measure of this character will, or ought to, give rise to any disturbance in correspondence with the Federal Government. The right of Texas to enforce her jurisdiction is not more perfect in the County of Travis, than it is in the County of San Ta Fe; and the employment of the necessary force to enable her to exercise that right over a refractory population, should produce a collision with the Federal authorities, the fault will not be hers: She will stand exonerated in the judgment of just men, from all the fearful consequences which may result from such a conflict.

In suggesting to the Legislature the propriety of authorizing the Executive to send a military force to Santa Fe, I am not unmindful of the pecuniary burthen which the exercise of the authority will inflict upon our present tax-paying citizens. I trust, however, that the necessity of carrying into effect a measure of this sort, may not be averted. If the difficulties encountered in our efforts to extend the jurisdiction of the State over that portion of her territory have resulted from the tardiness of action on the part of the Federal authorities, rather than from a deliberate design to do us wrong, (and it may be ascribed to that cause, we may still encourage the hope, that a sense of magnanimity and justice will induce her, upon being advised of the course we have resolved to pursue if driven to it, to adopt such measures as will supersede the necessity of incurring this expence); but the indulgence of this hope should not prevent your action on the subject; such action may accelerate, it cannot retard the issue and adjustment of the question.

I concur in the recommendation of

Relative to sending a Commissioner to Washington City, to adjust the disputes of the State authorities on the Upper Rio Grande.

my predecessor that a Commissioner be dispatched to Washington City, to present this subject once more to the consideration of the President. This should not be done, however, until you have decided upon the course to be pursued by the State, in the event that the mission should prove fruitless. What I have done, a special Commission to communicate the views, feelings and determination of the State, will not only evince an anxiety to avoid even the appearance of collision, but it will manifest in the most emphatic, though respectful manner, our determination to act promptly and steadily, when prompt and decisive action on our part is the only remedy for the preservation of our rights. The Commissioner should be instructed, most respectfully to demand, that orders be immediately issued to the Commander of the military department embracing Santa Fe, to discontinue the exercise of all civil jurisdiction within the limits of the State of Texas, and to recognize and respect the functionaries in the discharge of their proper duties. This done, and the military of that district or County should continue to usurp, submit to the proper civil authority, the militia force of the State before alluded to, should be brought into active service.

Recommending the Creation of the 11th Judicial District.

Should the Legislature, in view of the expenditure which the employment of a military force will involve, or from any other cause, deem it inexpedient to adopt the suggestion I have made upon the subject, I would then most respectfully recommend that the Eleventh Judicial District be altered, by the addition of three Counties, viz, that the Judge can have another place of abode, and his circuit be increased some trifle to the East. Seeing the impracticability of his organizing and enforcing the jurisdiction and authority of the State in that County, whilst unsupported by power, it is worse than useless to require his longer residence there. Not only cannot result in any practical good, but it is daily accustoming those who are hereafter to be brought in subjection to our laws, to mark with contempt upon our power and authority, and to treat our Officers with contumely and disrespect.

Recommending the formation of New Counties on the Upper Rio Grande.

That portion of the State lying on the Rio Grande which embraces El Paso del Norte, and the contiguous Territory, is now rapidly coming into notice,

6

and acquiring importance. It already contains, as I am informed, a considerable population; and that population is daily increasing in numbers and improving in its character. I would, therefore, recommend to the Legislature, the passage of such laws as may be necessary for its early organization into Counties, and the immediate extension of the State jurisdiction over it. In doing this, I am assured that none of the difficulties which have occurred at Santa Fé will be found to exist. Many of the inhabitants have already made known their desire of being brought under the immediate protection of the State, and it is believed, that this feeling is entertained by all. The Counties, that may be formed, can be arranged in the Eleventh District for judicial purposes. It will not be requiring of the Judge of that District the performance of a larger share of labor to hold the Courts, than is now performed by the other District Judges of the State.

alaws to the public
of the late Repub-

I concur with my predecessor—in the importance of the subject connected with the adjustment of the public debt; although we may not hope to meet with an entire unanimity of sentiment as to the mode which will commend itself, by its equity and liberal spirit, not only to our own Citizens, but to the world at large, still it is believed, that one can be agreed upon that will give general satisfaction. The plan presented by the Act of March 20th 1848, for the ascertainment of the amount and the classification of our liabilities, is perhaps the best that could have been devised; and the mode of scaling those liabilities to their actual value at the period at which they were incurred, cannot, in my judgment, be obnoxious to the slightest imputation of unfairness, or injustice. For a State, just emerging from the varied trouble and difficulties of a protracted revolutionary struggle, and involved in an immense amount of pecuniary obligations, to assume in good faith the payment of every dollar, the value of which she received, or that was expended for her benefit, is placing herself in a moral attitude upon which her Citizens may look with pride and pleasure. The idea which seems to be entertained by some, and those too, of enlarged minds, and large experience in matters of political economy, that our debt should be paid according to the figures presented on its face, without any regard to the value of those figures

at the time it was created, has its origin, I humbly conceive, in not an individual gain, at least in a desire for moral fame which leaps over the boundaries prescribed by the ethics of the utilitarian age. I have said on another occasion, that "the State is bound to pay every dollar which she justly owes; but neither good faith, nor the most fastidious examination of morality, requires her to do more." With this declaration of my opinion of the subject before them, the people of Texas have honored me with their confidence by placing me in the position I now occupy; and I regard it as a concurrence on their part, in that opinion, that only exists, there is, the ascertainment of the amount which the State does justly owe; and this I presume will be satisfactorily arrived at by the mode which I have been pursuing. In carrying it into practical operation I have, since entering upon the duties of my office, recommended, that the most liberal principles be incorporated, so that there shall be no object for chaining that the State has not done full justice to her Creditors, as far as her means would permit.

Recommending mode of liquidating the public debt.

There exists, also, some diversity of opinion as to the manner of liquidating the debt, after the amount shall have been ascertained. But it is believed, there is now at the seat from which the money must be derived for its payment. All admit, that we must look to our lands ultimately for means; but the mode of applying them is a subject upon which many differ. After much reflection, I have thought that the most practicable plan for procuring them immediately available will be to authorize, that which shall pledge the liabilities of the State, to issue them to some department of the Government which shall be designated for the purpose, and to them certificates of a certain price per acre, in quantity not less than one hundred and sixty acres, which certificates, the holders may cause to be located on any of the vacant lands of the State, and obtain patents for the same. If our creditors do not choose to avail themselves of this mode of realizing the amount of their respective claims, they cannot complain if their payment is postponed, until such disposition of the public domain can be made as will enable the State to meet them.

These suggestions are made as the

result of my best reflection. If in the collective intelligence of your Honorable Body, a better and wiser plan can be devised, for an Honorable liquidation of our debt, it will meet my hearty concurrence. There exists throughout the State a common sentiment, which is most favorable to an Equitable and just discharge of the public debt, and but few are found in the advocacy of bad faith, or repudiation.

Regulating authority to sell that portion of the State north of 36° 30' to the General Government, in the right of sovereignty.

In connection with this subject, I would also recommend to the Legislature, that authority be conferred on the Executive to negotiate with the General Government on some fixed basis, for a sale and transfer with the right of sovereignty, of all that portion of the State, which lies north of the parallel of 36° 30' north latitude. That part of our Territory is composed of a narrow slip of upwards of 300 miles in length from north to south, and not more than 50, from east to west; its surface is mostly mountainous, and the climate and sterile character of its soil, prevents it from becoming valuable for agricultural purposes. Besides by the terms and conditions of the resolutions under which Texas became a member of the American Confederacy, should it ever be inhabited, it will be, by a class of persons, who, having no feelings nor interests in common with the residue of our population, would never harmonize with them. It can therefore be of no intrinsic value to the State. To the United States it may be of considerable importance, both on account of its contiguity and connexion with their adjoining Territory, and of their Indian policy and arrangements. With the views of the General Government upon the subject, I am not informed, but it has suggested itself to my mind, that an arrangement might be made, which would be mutually beneficial to the parties — to Texas, it certainly can could result in no injury.

Regulating authority to receive proposals from the General Government for the purchase of the State lands lying between 34° and 36° 30' north latitude.

I would, also, call your attention to the consideration of the propriety, of authorising the Executive to receive any reasonable proposition, should any be made by the Federal Government, for the purchase of the soil in that portion of the State, extending from 36° 30' of north latitude to the 34th, if deemed advisable; and to enter into an agreement for the sale of the same, subject to the ratification of the Legislature.

I express no decided opinion as to

The propriety of this measure, but, in view of the large amount of our pecuniary liabilities, and the desirableness to the State, that they be settled as early as practicable, for the purpose of stopping the heavy accumulation of interest, and in view also, of the remoteness of that portion of the State from our present population, and the great improbability of its becoming disposed of for settlement to individual purchasers, within any reasonable number of years. I deem it a subject eminently worthy your serious consideration. In event, however, should the State in my judgment ever consent to part with her sovereignty over any portion of her territory lying below the latitude of 36° 30', whatever might be the efficacy of the reasons, which would induce her to desire to sell the soil.

A proper appreciation of what is due from one of her sister States, as well as to herself, forbids her placing in the power of a dominant party, the means of adding another injury, to the many already attempted to be inflicted on the domestic institutions of the south. A sale of the land would not pay for the sovereignty, unless it was expressly agreed upon in the contract. By the purchase, the United States would simply own the lands, as they now own lands in Alabama, and other States. All the essential properties of sovereignty, including the right to govern and exercise jurisdiction over the inhabitants, would remain with the State.

Referring to the contemplated Railway from the Pacific to the Atlantic.

The settlement of the question of commerce must still induce, the recent acquisition of California, & our difficulty, and the vast expenditure which that acquisition and settlement force upon the United States, the necessity of providing some direct means of communication between the Atlantic shores of the Union, and such as may be formed on the Pacific shore. This necessity is already felt and appreciated by all the States of the Union, and various plans have been suggested and discussed in reference to the subject. The one which seems thereto the largest share of approbation is, the construction of a railroad from some point on the waters of the Atlantic, to some other on the Pacific shore, but what route may ultimately be selected, as presenting the fewest obstacles and securing the largest amount of utility, is yet to be determined.

Requesting authority to sell the lands on either side of any Railway that might cross the State en route from the Pacific

To Judge, Korero, from the indications we have read, and our knowledge of the various regions of country over which any road must necessarily pass, we have every reason to believe that it will be made to go directly through this State, and probably upon a line much lower down than Santa Fe. In view, then, of this probability, I would suggest to the Legislature, the propriety of conferring upon the Executive, authority to make such contracts in regard to the disposition of so much of our public lands as may be essential to the construction of the road. Without such authority, the Executive would have no power to entertain any proposition which might be made to him, even for a right of way; and that difficulty alone, when public opinion upon the subject of the best route was nearly novice, might be the cause of depriving us of the almost incalculable benefits which would result to the State from the construction of such a road as this. It is unnecessary for me to go before you, the character, or effect of these benefits. They address themselves to the mind and comprehension of every person who gives a moments reflection to the subject; and for the purpose of adopting all necessary measures to secure them, I would recommend that the State make a donation of the right of way and authorize a sale, upon reasonable and liberal terms, of so much of the lands bordering on either side of the road, as may be required in its construction.

In reference to the defence of the Frontier

The defence of the frontier, and our Indian relations, are subjects not subordinate, if they are not paramount. And others claiming your deliberation, and I confidently hope, that they will receive from your Honorable Body the most serious consideration which their great importance demands.

As the attention of the Legislature has already during the present session, been directed to this subject, it will neither be proper, nor necessary, for me to enter at large into the history of the various Tribes of Indians, inhabiting our borders, or to point you to the relations held by them to our Government and Citizens since we have had a National existence. Reasoning upon

you, at this time, which I feel it my duty to do, from a just sense of what is due to our fellow-citizens alone, on our distant frontier, the necessity of prompt and efficient action, I could, with easy reference, bring home, and a long and painful record of wrongs and deep atrocities, committed upon our people from the earliest history of the Country. But such a reference would only serve to open in your minds the dark incidents of our unpleasing retrospect, without taking any thing from the measure of present evils.

Whilst we had a cypress & stress the scanty resources of a scattered population were brought into requisition to meet pressing emergency, and energy, courage and endurance, supplied the place of ease, comfort and abundance. The history of the Texas will abundantly show that the heat and burthen of the day was borne in a manner befitting a people contending for a great stake, with but few to sympathize with them, and without a protecting arm. Texas battled, single handed, against a common enemy and their Indian allies, until she found repose in triumph, and the repose which she so much needed, she expected forever when her membership in the Union was announced. From that day, the general management of the numerous Indian tribes within the limits of the State, was transferred to, and vested in the General Government; and the power to regulate intercourse with them, it was her constitutional right and duty to assume. Their preservation and improvement was at once to be provided for by the introduction of a proper system, and becoming their guardian and protector, the duty of this race was placed in her hands. But whilst she assumed the entire guardianship of the red-man, her duty became probable, and she was bound by every obligation, moral, legal and constitutional, to protect and defend the citizens of our State against their attacks and encroachments. To what extent this has been accomplished, it shall be submitted with candour and impartiality.

It is true, that our State exhibits generally the most satisfactory evidences of improvement, in population, wealth and resources, and mainly

an ample field for industry and enterprize; but it would be unheeded in the Legislature, and gross injustice to our frontier citizens not to assert, that the history of the frontier for the last twelve months, has been the history of repeated outrages, theft and murder. I invite your, Gentlemen of the Legislature, to the most rigid enquiry, and if not sustained by ample proof in the declaration, then indeed, 'Truth is stranger than fiction.' The evidence which should be brought to your aid, are not to be drawn from the partial and interested statements of irresponsible letter writers, whose sympathies never yet reached the log cabin of the border frontier-man, nor to those individuals, who, in view of motives of gain, look habitually on the bright side of the picture, which is afforded them by a portion of our State; but the appeal is but made to the brave and hardy pioneers from Red River along the line of the Cross Timbers to the Trinity, from the Trinity to the Brazos, and thence continuously to the Eagle Pass on the Rio Grande, and the whole length of the Rio Grande Valley, where the name of the Comanche, is even now a sound of dread and alarm, Go with me then to the beautiful Country around San Patricio and Corpus Christi, whose inhabitants have been for successive years, cruelly the victims of marauding whites, Mexicans and Indians. These are the sources, to which we should go for the procurement of that intelligence, upon which you can safely base wise and judicious action; and to these sources I respectfully invite your attention.

It is not in the encouragement of a spirit of peril and complaint against the Federal Government, that I assert the added duties of our Sovereign Self respect, a full knowledge of the many advantages which have and will accrue to our State from the Connection, as well as the profound respect and love which we bear for the Union, equally forbid the employment of any language, insertion, or insinuation. Nor am I unmindful of a high appreciation of the gallant officers, at present in command of our frontier; but my duty to the State requires them other consideration, and I must speak of things as I know them really to exist.

With an adequate mounted force, the Officers in command would, no doubt, use their best efforts to cover the entire inhabitants, but the present establishment is utterly insufficient, the infantry can-

employed is necessarily insufficient from the number and distance of the settlements, and the great advantage of the race against which they operate in eluding pursuit after the commission of wrong. But it is not necessary to adduce arguments; stubborn substantial facts are all that is necessary to be met, and let them be met.

The United States have, upon the Texas frontier, a military force sufficient, perhaps nominally, to afford protection; out of this number the aggregate of the mounted troops is three hundred, and taking from this the necessary details, not more than one hundred and fifty can be employed on active duty. Is, then, this force adequate to the protection of a frontier extending from the Red River to the Rio Grande? (The valley of the Rio Grande is a frontier — the valley of the Nueces is a frontier.) Let the incidents of the last year furnish the proper answer.

That an adequate military force is actually necessary to sustain the present relations with the Indian Tribes on our borders, has been clearly demonstrated; and what the character of that force should be, is best learned by past experience.

During the Two years the United States employed a mounted regiment of volunteers on the Texas frontier. Peace with the Tribes was maintained, and security to the frontier settlers established. Will not the Federal Government again furnish to the State a regiment of the same character, and if not a regiment, a half regiment, to be employed in conjunction with the Rangers now in service here, until such time as she can carry out the beneficent and humane policy, in regard to her guardianship and control over all the Indian Tribes, & this policy at once honorable and humane, the honorable Legislature will, I am persuaded, oppose nothing, but lend it hearty and enlightened co-operation with the Federal Government.

In the meantime, the relation of the Indians with the State, is anomalous and really embarrassing. The General Government controls and governs the Indians. They are in the occupation of a large and valuable portion of the State. The State claims exclusive jurisdiction, and both her interests and honor are involved in the actual exercise of it. Her credit claim the unrestricted right to appropriate, in

a legal manner, the public domain; and is it not the right and duty of the State to sustain them?

The frontier of our State must be defended, and I invoke the Legislature to the adoption of such measures as will authorize and require, and enable the Executive, in the event that ample protection is not afforded by the General Government, to meet the present Emergency, (should any unfortunately arise,) on the frontiers of the State. It would be deeply humiliating to the Executive, to listen to the just and stern appeals from a distressed frontier, and not be able to respond in an efficient manner. The whole subject, therefore, is submitted to your consideration.

Recommending the extension of Head Right Certificates to the citizens on the Rio Grande.

In consequence of the difficulties growing out of the Revolution, and the want of organization in that portion of our territory bordering on the Rio Grande, our citizens, who settled and have continued to reside there since 1836, have had no opportunity of availing themselves of the various laws of the late Republic, granting head-right certificates to actual settlers; and it would seem to be but an act of justice, that some provision should be made for their relief. Their condition, at least, should at once be secured to them. The subject is respectfully submitted to your consideration.

Recommending the establishment of Tribunals to investigate grants made by Spain and Mexico, on the Rio Grande.

I would, also, recommend the establishment of Tribunals, for the investigation of such land titles and claims, emanating from the former governments of Spain and Mexico, previous to the second of March, 1836, and as are held by citizens residing in that part of the State, bordering on the same river, and for the confirmation of such, as shall, on investigation, be found to be equitable and just. The investigation to be confined to claims held by our citizens to lands situated on our western, and heretofore European boundary, and to those only, where the evidence of claim were within the State, at the time of the passage of the Law, & the claimant had been an actual resident of the Republic and State, since the Declaration of Independence, viz 1836.

The character of the Tribunals to be created for this purpose, and the details of the duties to be assigned, are subject for your consideration. The experience afforded by the legislation of the Gene-

General Government upon Minor subjects, in the adjustment of the land claims in Missouri, Florida, and other Territories acquired by her, may afford much aid in the preparation of a law suited to this subject. The course pursued by that Government, in the first instance, to appoint Commissioners to investigate the Titles and claims to lands within certain defined boundaries, or districts; to collect all the Testimony in reference to them; and to report the claims and the evidence adduced in their support, to the Secretary of the Treasury, to be laid before Congress; and also, to accompany their report, with a recommendation for the confirmation of such, as in their opinion were equitable and just. This plan certainly appeared, in theory, to be a wise one, but its practical operation was found to be attended with difficulties. The reports of the Commissioners accompanied as they were, by the vast mass of Testimony required to be sent up, were found to be too voluminous to receive such an examination by Congress, as would enable that body to act upon them apart from the recommendation, so as to arrive at any satisfactory result; and to avoid the difficulty, a law was passed, confirming all claims not exceeding a certain specified quantity of land, which the Commissioners had recommended for confirmation, and authorizing the claimants in all other cases, to institute proceedings in the District Court, for the investigation and establishment of their claims, and making the decision, conclusive and final, as to the right, unless an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, where the decision was to be final.

From the history of these proceedings, we may acquire such information as will enable us to avoid much of the delay and expence which was necessarily incurred in the settlement of the Land Claims in the Territories of the United States. By establishing the most appropriate Tribunals in the first instance, and conferring upon them adequate powers for the attainment of the end, we shall, at all events, avoid the necessity which was there found to exist, of a transfer of jurisdiction from one class to another. Neither the District Courts, or Boards of Commissioners, to be specially constituted, be the most ap-

appropriate, is a subject for your decision. My own mind leads me to the conclusion, that Boards of Commissioners will be preferable, for the reason, that men, eminently fitted for the task, may be selected from various parts of the State to fill the Board, who will be operated upon by no local, or sinister influences; whilst the Judges of the District Courts, under the contemplated change in the Constitution, will be elected for their offices by the very persons whose rights and interests are to be subjects of investigation.

Recommending the constitution of two Boards for the examination of Spanish and Mexican land titles on the Rio Grande

Should the Legislature adopt the plan of authorising the appointment of Commissioners for the proposed investigation, I would respectfully recommend the constitution of at least two Boards — one to exercise jurisdiction over all the country lying between the Nueces and the Rio Grande, and from the Coast to the upper limits of Webb County — and the other over the country embraced above the upper line of the County of Webb — and that each Board should be required to hold its sessions in succession, at the various prominent places and Towns within their respective districts.

I cannot believe that it is necessary for me to urge before your Honorable Body the importance of this subject, or the necessity of immediate action upon it, further than I have done by inviting your attention particularly to it.

A large portion of our population, heretofore alien to our habits and laws, and still so to our language, have, by recent events, been brought immediately under the jurisdiction of the State and its authorities. This population, confiding in its character, and disposed to rely upon your sense of justice for the preservation of their rights, are, with a few exceptions not only willing, but anxious to be placed in a position in which they can perform all the duties of good citizens. It is our duty to mark them, not only as members belonging to the same political household, but as elder brothers, to watch the younger and weaker members of the family look for protection and security.

Requesting confirmation of title to titles under the Spanish Grants.

Without being particularly advised of the fact, I have understood that the titles to a large class of "Rio Grande" claims, acquired under the Spa-

colonization laws, by settlers in the Eastern Counties, have recently been questioned, for a supposed want of authority in the Commissioners who issued them. The claims covered by these claims have, in most instances, been occupied and cultivated for years by the claimants, under a conviction that their titles were perfect and if there be a defect in them, it is one against which they could not guard, and it should not now be permitted to operate to their prejudice. The attention of your Honorable Body is invited to an Enquiry into the subject; and if any defects are found, or even suppose to exist, that they may be remedied by such legislative enactments as will be important to that end.

There is no subject which addresses itself more forcibly and directly to the mature consideration of the Legislature, than that of settling upon a secure and permanent basis, the land titles of the country; because there is none other upon which its improvement and prosperity so materially depend. Without this is done, it is vain to expect that extensive immigration, and rapid increase of wealth and population, which the general salubrity of the climate, and its adaptation to the most valuable products of the Earth, are so eminently calculated to invite. The unsoundness of Texian land Titles has almost become a by-word; and however little foundation there may be for the reproach, the injurious consequences resulting from it to the Country are manifest. These injuries can only be remedied by you; and I therefore invoke your most profound consideration to the subject.

In reference to the Construction of the act stopping the further issues of 1st Class Head Right Certificates.

By an act approved March 20th 1848, the eleventh section of the "act supplementary to an act to detect fraudulent land certificates, and to provide for issuing patents to legal claimants" approved, February the 4th 1841, was repealed. This section was the only law then in force which provided a Tribunal for issuing head-right certificates of the first class to those entitled to them. At the time of the repeal many cases were pending in the District Courts upon applications for certificates under the provisions of this section. A construction, it is said, has been placed upon the repealing act, the effect of which will be to dismiss all the cases thus pending. Whatever may have been the intention of the Legislature in respect to the claims of

there it has occurred to me that it may not contemplate that the act would apply to suits instituted by the heirs of those who fell with Fannin, Travis, Grant and Johnson, or that it was meant to deprive them of their rights and the means of obtaining them.

I have been led to this opinion by another act, passed at the same session, and approved on the 16th of February, 1848, the object of which was, to enable them to establish their claims by proof, which could be obtained from the Archives of the late War Department. This last act would be a nullity, if the former was intended to apply to cases of this character; and as I cannot suppose that the Legislature meant to do a useless thing, or that it designed to deprive the heirs of those who fell in their efforts to protect our rights, in the darkest period of our history, I must believe that a wrong interpretation has been put upon the repealing act to which I have adverted. I respectfully call your attention to the subject, and suggest that some explanatory act be passed at the present session.

Relative to the right of Fishery, under the Colony grants of Austin and Austin.

I have been informed, that but few, if any, of the colonists introduced under the contracts made by the President of the late Republic with N. T. Peters, and Charles Fenton Mercer and Henry Exter, Esquires, have received titles to their lands. As these contracts are no longer in force, and titles cannot be executed to them, I respectfully recommend that the Legislature take such action as may be necessary to secure to the settlers their just rights. A grant, similar in its provisions to the one approved 20th March, 1848, for securing to the colonists of Fisher and Miller's colony, the lands to which they were entitled, will, it is believed, afford an adequate remedy.

Relative to the payment of Taxes.

The present revenue system, which requires taxes on property to be paid in the County where the same is situated, or to the Comptroller at the Seat of Government, acts unequally on a large portion of our Citizens. I would, therefore, recommend a change in the present law, so as to permit individuals owning property in one or more counties, to render the same for assessment and pay the taxes thereon, to the assessor of the County where they reside. This, it is believed, could be done under proper regulations, and without detriment to the public revenue. The Comptr

Comptroller being furnished with a full abstract of the Land property situated in each County, and when the several County Assessments are made to that Officer, he could enter in the Great Land Tract in the abstract, such Assessments as may have been reported to him from the several Counties; and if, after the receipt of the returns from all the Counties, and the proper entries made from the same, there was found to be any property on which taxes had not been paid, sale should be made sufficient of the same, to satisfy the amount of taxes found to be due. By this means, the entire Land property of the State would be assessed, and the Rate of Tax payers relieved from the burthen imposed by the present law, of having to travel to the Seat of Government to pay his quota to the public support.

Respecting the establishment and maintenance of Public Schools.

Your attention having been already directed to the Constitutional provision, which requires the Legislature, as early as practicable, to provide for the establishment and maintenance of free public schools, it is only necessary for me now to add, that whilst concurring, as I do, with the opinion expressed in the Journals of the Constitution, and by my predecessor, in the importance of a general diffusion of knowledge among the people, as essential to the preservation of their rights and liberties, still, I am unable to perceive how this great purpose is to be accomplished, while the Constitutional inhibition to the sale of the Lands set apart as a school fund, shall continue to exist.

Those Lands, as now situated, though many of them are represented to be of fine quality, are wholly unavailable for the purposes designed, as it is idle, in a country where Lands are so abundant and cheap, to think of realizing from them by Leases. A sound and practical policy would seem to dictate, that a portion of them be sold upon such Terms as the Legislature may prescribe, fixing a minimum value, and not permitting any portion of them to be disposed of at a less price than the value thus affixed.

In this way a fund might be created, which, in addition to that resulting from the ten per cent, of the annual revenue from Taxation, would, I am sure, put it in the power of the Legislature to establish free schools upon a footing which would

be creditable to the State, and beneficial to it's rising fortunes.

Another reason of more importance exists, which dictates the propriety of selling a portion of these Lands. Large bodies are located in several Counties, and, by their Retreation from sale, they must for ever to come, remain without settlement and population. This is doing manifest injury to those Counties, and should be remedied if possible.

At present, however, the Legislature can afford no remedy, as it has no power to bring them into market, but it is submitted to your consideration, whether it would not be proper to propose to the people an amendment of the Constitution, in this respect, with a view, both to the creation of a fund adequate to the purposes of Education, and to the relief of the Counties in which they are thy situate.

The sum in the Treasury deriving from the 10 per cent. on the revenue raised by taxation is $26.660-70. This sum, in my judgment, would be wholly lost if distributed at this time among the various Counties. It would be too inconsiderable, when thus divided, to subserve any beneficial purpose in accomplishing the object to which it is intended to be applied; and yet it is to be regretted, that it must be idle and unproductive in the Treasury. To convert it by loan, or otherwise, into some profitable stock, bearing interest, until the amount shall be sufficient to authorize it useful employment in the way designed, would be, in my opinion, a wise course; but this, like a sale of the Lands, is inhibited by the Constitution. Whether or not it would be proper to embrace this subject, in any proposition which might be made to the people for an alteration of that instrument, is also submitted for your consideration.

Relative to the claims of the Officers and Seamen of the Texas Navy, under the late Republic.

There is another subject which I cannot overlook in making this communication to you, without a violation of my own sense of right. I allude to the claims which the Officers and Seamen of the late Texas Navy justly have upon the Government of the United States, growing out of the annexation resolution.

By the terms of that compact, Texas was required to cede to the United States, all

public edifices, fortifications, barracks, ports and harbours, navy and navy yards, docks, magazines, arms and armaments; and all other property and means pertaining to the public defence, belonging to the said Republic of Texas."

It is contended by many, and with much appearance of reason, that the term "navy," as used in the above recited clause, was intended to include, and does include, not only the vessels of war belonging to Texas, at the same time the same were added, but also, the officers and men then in commission and employed on such vessels. That the proper meaning of the term as established by usage, and as used in the Constitution of the United States, and various Acts of Congress, comprehends both ships and men, and therefore that the contracting parties must be presumed to have used it in that sense. If this position be correct, or if the officers and men in the Texas navy can be properly regarded as one of the "means pertaining to the public defence of Texas," contemplated by the joint resolution, then it is clear, that in either event, a legal obligation was thereby imposed on the Government of the United States, to incorporate such officers and men with her own navy.

But, however little may be the weight to which arguments, in support of this position, may be entitled in a legal point of view, none, it seems to me, can doubt that a moral obligation exists on the part of the Government of the United States, to make a just provision for the officers in question.

In requiring the cession of the navy as one of the conditions of her admission into the Union, the United States placed it beyond the power of Texas to continue those officers longer in service. As a State of the Union she no longer possesses the right, or power to keep and maintain a navy.

It is not to be supposed that Texas, in agreeing to make this cession, intended, or expected that the gallant officers of her navy, who had done so much to secure and maintain her independence, and to elevate the character of their country both at home and abroad, were to be cast on shore, deprived of their commissions, and of the means of earning an honora-

honorable livelihood by their profession. To presume this, would be to charge her with the grossest injustice and ingratitude. But Texas did expect that the United States would not permit these Officers to suffer by the Transfer of her Navy. That in receiving the Vessels she would also receive the Officers, and provide for the men attached to the same, and, in justice to the Government of the United States, I am unwilling to believe she would have required the one, without intending to do the other.

But there is another view of the subject, derived from the relative condition of the two Contracting parties, which, in my estimation, places the equitable claims of these individuals on still higher ground. The proposition for annexation proceeded from the United States to Texas. From a wealthy and powerful nation to one comparatively poor and weak. It came, too, from our "father land," and was naturally regarded by the people of Texas in the light of an invitation from a parent to a child, to become once more an inmate of the family. If is true, that some of the conditions attending the overture, were justly regarded as hard, and that they been offered by another Government, would most certainly have been rejected. But the attachment felt by the people of Texas for the land of their birth, their pride in its institutions, and their confidence in the justice of the Government caused them to accept the same without hesitation. This they did with a full belief and a con fiding Trust, that whatever of hardships, or injustice was contained in these Conditions, would either not be insisted on, or would be speedily ameliorated, by a generous and liberal construction of them. Such a Construction, it is believed, we have the right to claim as regards the condition, above all others, which requires the exclusion of our Navy.

Relative to disabled Soldiers of the late Republic of Texas.

There is another class of our Citizens who have claims upon the generosity of the Union. I refer to those, who, prior to annexation, were disabled in the military service of Texas, and are now unable to earn a livelihood by their own exertion. Justice would seem to require that the Federal Government should place such persons upon her pension list.

regard to the soldiers and seamen of Texas, prior to annexation. When it is considered, too, that Texas, by the act of annexation, was deprived of her revenues arising from her customs, from which source she might have been enabled to provide for her invalid soldiers and sailors, an additional reason will be seen why the General Government should do so.

Believing that the claims of this class of her citizens will recommend themselves strongly to the enlightened sense of justice of that Government, I respectfully suggest that you will take such steps as you may deem most suitable, in order to have the subject presented to the Congress of the United States.

Respecting the claims of those who were engaged in the Santa Fe expedition of 1841.

I respectfully invite the Legislature to a consideration of the propriety of making some provision for those who were engaged in the Santa Fe Expedition of 1841. The history of that expedition needs no explanation from me. It forms a prominent feature in the history of the times, when it occurred, and is familiar to all. The persons engaged in it were influenced by as pure a patriotism, and as fervent a desire to advance the best interest of the Country, as was felt by any who patriotically risked their lives and fortunes in the achievment of our Independence, and none suffered more. Thus far their services have remained unrecognized and without legislative action must continue so to remain. No reason suggests itself to my mind, why they should not be placed on the same footing with those who engaged in the Expedition under the command of Col. Somervell, in 1842, and with those who participated in the second Santa Fe expedition, under the direction of Col. Snively. Nor is there any why the claims of all of them should not be admitted, in the ascertainment of the liabilities incurred by the late Republic. Though their efforts resulted in defeat and misfortune, they were, nevertheless, the efforts of patriotic and chivalrous men, who never looked to the hazard incurred by themselves, when their Country or its authorities asked for their aid.

Relative to the Slavery question.

The unfortunate subject of Slavery, now so greatly disturbing many portions of the Union,

has assumed an importance, which seems to call for a plain and unequivocal expression of opinion from those most likely to be directly affected by it. The principles involved in this question, are as vitally important to Texas, as to any other State of the Union. Her position to the Mexican Republic, without the necessary guards which should have been thrown around it by the United States in the late Treaty with that power, places the citizen, in regard to their slaves, always in jeopardy. Superadded to this, her geographical position to the unsettled California Region, now claiming admission as a member of the Union, with anti-slavery doctrines, makes it imperious, that she should define her proper position and defend herself, as many of her sister States are now doing, against all encroachments upon her constitutional rights, as she honestly believes them to exist. There are yet other political considerations why the State should at once assume the position which she must ultimately maintain, and I present the subject to your Honorable Body in order to elicit an expression for the State, which, I feel assured, will be worthy of all commendation.

This important subject has awakened apprehension and anxiety on the part of the Citizens of the State, in which the institutions exist, because the opinions actively disseminated are adverse to their rights as guaranteed by the Constitution. Men first promulgate, the authors of those opinions claimed for them only the merit of being abstract moral sentiments applicable to mankind, disclaiming any intention, or desire of encroachment, or interference with the rights of the citizens of any State of the Union, in respect to slave property. They have, however, rapidly increased in numbers and boldness, and in proportion. To their increase of numbers, has been a reckless development of a pertinacious determination to embarrass a large portion of the Union in the exercise of a right secured by the Constitution of the United States, denied to them, thereby, an equal participation in most important political privileges. All disguise has been recently thrown off, as no longer necessary, and anti-slavery sentiments have assumed the form of distinct political proposition. They are now urged with a

zeal and confidence in the national councils, which leave the South nothing to hope from a reliance on the justice and magnanimity of their deluded advocates. The watch-word of this political party is free soil-ism, which embraces, in its principles, the practical application of anti-slavery doctrines. It is no want of charity to say, after the developments which admit of no disguise, that the party regards the triumph of their views as more important than the perpetuity of the Union, and this is said more in sorrow than in anger. Social as well as political rights must be surrendered when they claim and establish for Congress the power to prohibit slavery in the Territories of the United States. If this principle shall obtain, the legal rights and domestic tranquility of the South will be in jeopardy, and that by the assumption of power by the Federal Government.

The State in which the institution exists, contrasted directly the right, moral, or constitutional, and the issue is distinctly made: will the General Government, which is looked to as the common guardian of the Union, fail to deal out equal and exact justice to all? Short of dismemberment are calculated to excite the apprehension of just men, who look to the issue with great anxiety, because it involves the tranquility of the Union. That the power which has been vested in Congress, for the regulation and disposition of public property, is a right to be used to prohibit to individuals altogether the unrestricted use of private property.

Texas occupies, in reference to this subject, an interesting position in the American Union. The large extent of territory embraced by her boundaries, a great portion of which is eminently adapted to the culture of sugar and cotton, (and in this respect, perhaps, superior to any other portion of North America,) will ensure for her, at no distant day, a very large slave population;—it is already very considerable—due is destined to be, in all probability, larger than that of any of her sister States. She is, then, not only as nearly concerned as any other slave holding State in protecting and preserving the constitutional rights of her citizens in their property in slaves, but her contiguity to foreign governments, whose prejudices are known to be arrayed against our institutions of slavery, admonishes us that we present an inviting field for political incendiaries,

whose Temerity will be Reprimanded by every act of aggression to which we Tamely submit, or in which we passively acquiesce. I cannot concur with those who regard this objection to this Exercise of power by Congress, as an abstraction in respect to Territory, in which, from Physical causes, we cannot fairly suppose that slavery would, under any circumstances, exist. The climate and productions of a Territory, or its adaptation to a particular species of industry, can in no way change, or modify the power of Congress over it. It is a question of power, and not of expediency. If the power exists we cannot complain of its Exercise. If it does not exist, it is both our interest and our duty to protest against it; for although in a given case, no injury might result to the Citizens of the Territory, the principle being in accordance with their convictions and feelings, yet it is impossible to foresee the amount of evil, that might flow from it. The principle, once established that Congress may rightfully exercise the power, to application would, at some future day, be made when opposition might then be too late. The question of power might then be considered as settled, and a precedent established, for the future action of the government, behind which, a majority in Congress, in opposition to Southern interest, would not look!

I deem it not improper, or unbecoming in a Member of the Union, to give an Expression upon the constitutionality of a power proposed to be Exercised by Congress, although it might not be calculated to affect her interests prejudicially; but when its certain effects would be to degrade Her Citizens directly, of high and important privileges, intended to be secured by the Constitution, and to take from the guaranties intended, by that instrument to be thrown around their property the right then becomes merged in a solemn duty.

It is also necessary that the State should, at this time, define clearly the position she assumes, and will maintain upon the slavery question, in order that in time to come, she may not have her domestic quiet disturbed by those who may become Citizens, either and merely stand in regard to our institutions, indirect and prospectively, may have no part in future Legislation. The head and right hand of the Country is now attacking the character of the South, and Insinuations from all the States, and various quarters of

the Globe, will seek their fortune upon us, and with a proper intelligence of our true position, any established prejudices which they may entertain will at once be surrendered.

By vigilance in this measure we will at least, convince our opponents, that we do not deem the subject unimportant, or subordinate. We cannot tell when the practical evils of the monstrous doctrines, which they would inflict upon us, may commence on our State, or what their consummation; and we have the most solemn warning from high sources, of the immediate necessity of prompt, united, harmonious action.

With due deference to the wisdom and intelligence of your Honorable Body for a proper decision of this subject, I respectfully recommend the passage of firm but temperate resolves, similar in character and principle, to those unanimously adopted by the General Assembly of Virginia, on the 8th day of March, 1847.

Subjects not adverted to in the message.

There are, doubtless, other subjects deeply interesting to the State's advancement not adverted to in this communication, and it is anticipated that the collective wisdom and intelligence of your Honorable Body, will readily perceive, and promptly supply the deficiency.

Conclusion.

I shall most cheerfully give to the Honorable Legislature my hearty co-operation in such measures as they may adopt for the benefit of the State. Trusting that your deliberations may be equally characterized as wise, prudent, and dispassionate. I have only to congratulate you on the abundant cause we have to render sincere thanks to the Supreme Being, for the preservation of the health of our fellow-Citizens—the abundance with which he has crowned their efforts during the past year, and the animating appearance of increasing prosperity for our young and growing State.

Withdrawing the nomination of A. P. Brewster Esq.

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
December 27th 1849.

To the Honble. the Senate,

Gentlemen:

I respectfully request of the Honorable Senate, the privilege of withdrawing the nomination of A. P. Brewster Esq, made to you by my predecessor at an early day during the present Session and will add, that the request is made with the concurrence of Mr Brewster, as will be seen by the enclosed communication from him.

Executive Department,
Austin Texas,
December 28th 1849.

To the Honble. the Senate,

Gentlemen:

Nominating James Webb. Esq as Sec. of State.

I have the honor to present to the Honorable Senate the nomination of James Webb Esq. for the Office of Secretary of State, and very respectfully ask your advice and concurrence.

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
December 31st 1849.

Sir.

Informing James Webb Esq. this appointment as Sec. of State, for Texas.

Your nomination for the office of Secretary of State for the State of Texas was presented to the Honorable, the Senate on the 28th Instant, and was by that Body unanimously confirmed on the succeeding day, 29th Instant.

After taking the Official oath, you will, without delay, enter upon the discharge of your proper duties.

With the highest respect
Your Obt. Servt.

To the Hon. James Webb,
Austin,
Texas.

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
December 31st 1849.

To the Hon. the Senate,
and House of Representatives.

Gentlemen.

Transmitting joint Report of the Auditor and Comptroller on the debt of the late Republic of Texas.

I have the honor to transmit, herewith, the joint report, together with the accompanying document, from the Auditor and Comptroller of Public Accounts, made in conformity with "an Act to provide for ascertaining the debt of the late Republic of Texas," approved, March 20th 1848. The report commends itself to

The especial notice of the Honorable Legislature from the great importance of the subject it embraces, as well as from the labor and industry which it is manifest has been displayed by the Board in their efforts to comply with the above recited law. As it is subject to the revision and amendment of the Legislature, it can be determined, upon close investigation, whether the principles adopted in scaling the different classes of liabilities are equitable and just.

The report exhibits that there is a very large amount of outstanding liabilities, not presented for audit, belonging to the first class, and provided for under the laws of the late Republic; justice would seem to demand, that the holders of these liabilities should not be excluded from the benefits intended to be conferred by the passage of the Act of the 20th of March, 1848. There will be a considerable amount of unexamined second class claims on file, which it has been found impracticable, for want of sufficient time, to act upon, but which are just and bona-fide, having been contracted under the sanction of Law. They are reported by the Board for the consideration of the Legislature.

It will be necessary to enable the Board, (should it be continued) to receive and audit the liabilities of the third Class, to pass the proper laws for that purpose. Among these claims of third class, there will be found a large number of the most meritorious character, and it is but justice to all concerned that an equal footing with those embraced by previous laws. I therefore respectfully recommend to the Honorable Legislature, a continuance of the Board, with the same powers heretofore granted to them, and such others as may by you be deemed expedient for the period of three months or so much time as may be actually required; to be determined by the Executive from the semi-annual report required to be made to him, under the third section of the Act named in this communication.

Executive Department
Austin, Texas.
January 4th 1850.

To the Hon. the Senate.

Gentlemen.

Relative to the nomination of the State Attorney General.

I have withheld until the present time the nomination to the Senate, of Attorney General, which by the right of the Constitution, I might, without, as I conceive, any impropriety, have done at an earlier period, but learning through a channel entitled to my confidence, that a portion of your Honorable Body entertained doubts of the entire propriety of acting upon such nomination, after the final action on the proposed amendment of the Constitution by the State, I felt reluctant to do so, from a high sense of the patriotic convictions which I was satisfied had influenced you. I was also unwilling, with the objection that would believed to exist with your Honorable Body, to subject any nominee to the unpleasant supposition, that the State's action if unfavorable, (considered without any action,) might possibly have been controlled by an unfavorable estimate of the individual; such might have been the construction placed upon it, and it would at least, have opened the door to speculations of perhaps a disparaging character; to avoid this was certainly not an unworthy motive; but seeing the interest of the State injuriously affected by further delay, I felt constrained to waive any further consideration of delicacy, and with due deference to those Senators whose opinion may be adverse to my own, I must solicit from the Honorable Senate an expression upon the nomination which I now have the honor to make.

It is made from a strict sense of duty, and without any ulterior motive; it is believed that the grand objection entertained against the presentation of the nomination at a previous day, has been removed from an expression most favorable to it, which has been made by the Co-ordinate branch of the Le-

Legislature. It would be unnecessary for the Executive to urge upon the Honble Senate the importance at this time that the State should be ably represented in the Cases now pending before the Supreme Court. The nomination alluded to is herewith transmitted.

Executive Department
Austin, Texas.
January 4th 1850.

To The Honble. The Senate.

Gentlemen.

Nominating Thos W. Ledd, Esq as Attorney General for the State.

By authority of the 12th Section of the 4th Article of the Constitution, I have the honor to nominate Thomas W. Ledd. Esq. of the County of Harrison, for the Office of Attorney General for the State of Texas, and most respectfully ask the advice and consent of the Senate.

Executive Department
Austin, Texas.
January 4th 1850.

To The Honble. The Senate.

Gentlemen.

In conformity with the 1st Section

Nominating R. T. Neighbors Esq. as Commissioner for Bexar County on the Upper Rio Grande.

of an Act To provide for the civil organization of the Counties of Presidio, El Paso, North and Santa-Fe, approved this day, I have the honor to nominate Robert J. Neighbors Esq. for Commissioner to execute the provisions of said Act, and respectfully ask the advice and Consent of the Senate.

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas
January 5th 1850.

To the Citizens of the Counties of Presidio, El Paso, North and Santa-Fe.

Fellow Citizens.

Address to the Citizens of the Upper Rio Grande, accompanying the Constitution and Laws of the State.

As the Chief Executive Magistrate of the State, it seems my duty to address you, with the view of drawing your attention as Citizens within its boundary, to the relation which you bear in common with the Citizens of every other portion of the country, to the institutions and laws which govern us, and to acquaint you with the nature and distinguishing features of the civil organization about to be introduced amongst you.

I enter upon the discharge of this duty with increased zeal since learning of late from reliable source, your friendly disposition towards us, and your express desire that such facilities should be extended to your people, as would enable them to perform all the duties properly belonging to good and faithful Citizens; and the intelligence received with more pleasure, as it will operate as an additional incentive to our State Government, to carry out in a practical manner, the design which she has long entertained of extending wholesome and salutary laws over every portion

of her Territory. This object, so worthy the attention of a well regulated government, ever anxious to exert a paternal guardianship over all her people, would have been accomplished at an earlier day, but our Government disturbed and paralized by a protracted war, and they subsequently by its consequences, was only enabled with a judicious use of all its resources and energies, to multiply its benefits to those within its immediate reach. But now as a member of the Confederacy of States, the recuperative powers of our Country, rapidly, are now beginning to develop themselves, and the auspicious hour as at length arrived, when we can salute our Countrymen on the border, and extend to them in good faith and with good cheer, the hand of fellowship, and the manifest assurance, that we sincerely desire to dwell together in harmony and brotherly kindness, and to enjoy with them under our happy government, its benefits and its blessings.

That you will receive the kind overtures which we make you, in the same confiding spirit which has induced them, and rightly appreciate our motives, we do not entertain a doubt. Our hitherto isolated position has been unpropitious to the fruitful interchange of social kindness which kind communities and create an amity of feeling and mutual interest, but neither our people, nor our government, have at any time been estranged from you, and though separated by distance we have always encouraged an identity with you, and have been willing to meet you as brothers of the same household.

After congratulating you that the clarion notes of fruitless war which have so long assailed your ears, are hushed in the dead, we trust forever, we present to you a Commissioner who is charged to bear you a Constitution and Laws, assimilated to others which have withstood the vicissitudes of time, and to present to you, in the name of our State, the olive branch of peace, with the best wishes of her people for the happiness and prosperity of your fellow citizens on the Pacific Coast.

The Country which you occupy was at an early day, during our existence as

Republic, marked and defined. as embraced within the proper limits of Texas, and it now becomes necessary to define. full jurisdiction over it in establishing our boundary, and for the advantages which will accrue to the inhabitants.

These advantages are secured in the Constitution which we send you, and the laws which have been made in strict conformity to it. It is an instrument which the people themselves in their sovereign capacity, and after due deliberation, have chosen, as best suited to secure to them peace, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and declaring therein the power to alter, or abolish it, whenever it fails to answer the end for which it was established. All the essential principles which seemed one to desire in their efforts to form a social compact for the benefit of all, and to the exclusion of none, are contained in this instrument. It imposes no restriction upon individuals or communities, except such as are dictated from morality and virtue. The good citizen will find under it a check and defence, the vicious and his punishment. All, without discrimination are allowed to worship God according to the dictates of their conscience, and at such place, and in the manner they may deem right; and it is further the duty of the law making power, to pass laws that will throw ample protection around all religious denomination when worshiping after their own particular mode. Safety to life, person and property of the citizen is guaranteed under the Constitution, and every one has a right to be heard by himself, or by counsel. Except fines cannot be imposed by any authority, nor excessive punishments inflicted; and no citizen can be deprived of his life and liberty, outlawed, or exiled, without due process of law. These are some of the cardinal principles appertaining to our Constitution, and by them through the favor of a beneficient Providence, we have secured the blessings of civil and religious freedom, and we invite you to a full participation with us in the. Efforts we shall make to maintain them in their purity, and to transmit them, unimpaired to

those who are to follow us. You cannot, fellow-citizens of the Rio Grande, appreciate them too highly, nor embrace them too soon. How many of our fellow-beings, while groaning under the iron rod of despotism, would do much to be happy, could they embrace the golden opportunities which we are permitted to enjoy. The offering we make to you, is part of a rich legacy, bequeathed us by our fathers, and consecrated with their blood. When it is undervalued, or lost, the sun of American freedom will have set forever. With our efforts we will endue it to every portion of our young and soaring Fate; and in this work, worthy of a patriot, we desire your co-operation. No motive can influence you to any other desire. By it, union and harmony will be established among yourselves; your means of defence will be increased; your tranquility at home better secured; and a greater share of foreign political respect will be yours. No tyrant despotic can impel you to a force, or menial service; no contribution will be laid on your property — no forced loan. The light tax which our laws will impose, and which will scarcely be felt, will be for the support of an economical government of your choice, and in fair proportion to the property which each individual possesses. I invite you to a close examination of our Laws, fully convinced, that you will find proof in that examination, that we desire to hold forth no false inducements to lure you from your true interest. On the contrary, we wish to show to your people, that we earnestly desire to measure out to them, as our fellow citizens, some of the advantages which we have, and know how to value. Justice demands this at our hands, and true policy dictates on your part, a ready and cheerful acquiescence. We seek to despoil you of nothing, but to elicit your confidence and respect by the protection we can afford in giving safety to your persons and property.

By the authority of our State Legislature, now in session, I have despatched to you a Commissioner, Major Robert J. Neighbors, who is instructed to execute his mission in a manner the most agreeable to you, consistent with his duties; and you are invited to hold the most free and unrestricted intercourse with him

Executive Department
Austin, Texas
January 11th 1850.

Sir.

Notifying the Comptroller of the appt of Geo. T. Wood Esq. as Commr. at Washington, D.C. &c relative to the payment of Texian Volunteers

George T. Wood Esq. has been duly Commissioned as Agent in conformity with an Act relative to the payment of certain Volunteer Companies for services rendered on the Western Frontier of the State of Texas, approved January 7th 1850. and has given bond with the securities required by said Law.

I have the honor to be
Very respectfully
Your Obt. Svt.

James B. Shaw Esq.
Comptroller, &c
Austin
Texas.

(Continued from page 46.)

and requests to lend him such assistance and protection as his situation amongst you may require.

I tender to you herewith, by the authority of my Government the assurance, that your homes and property will be fully secure to you under your laws, and that you have in an eminent degree secured the good feelings and wishes of the Government and people of the State.

With sentiments of esteem and regard,
I am Your Obt. Svt.

Executive Department
Austin, Texas
January 15th 1850.

To the Hon. the Senate,
and House.

Notaries Public.

I have the honor respectfully to submit for the advice and consent of your Honorable Body, the following nominations, viz:

Symo. M. Perry,	as a Notary Public for	Anderson Co.	
R. S. Handley,			
J. Hunt,	do	do	do Austin Co.
Ernst Kleberg,			
John C. Duffield,			
J. Wilson Cooke,			
James P. Lee,	do	do	do Bexar Co.
Charles D. Fitch,			
Andrew McMillan,	do	do	do Bryan Co.
James M. Snow,			
Nathan M. Pollock,	do	do	do Burleson Co.
Richard M. Rhine,	do	do	do Caldwell Co.
James C. Hinton,			
A. J. Hedrick,	do	do	do Cameron Co.
Hamlet Cook,			
Thomas H. Ortus,	do	do	do Cass Co.
Henry A. Larson,	do	do	do Chambers Co.
A. M. Thanks,	do	do	do Colorado Co.
Jesse N. Smith,			
David Harris,	do	do	do Ellis Co.
Manoe Smith,			
Joseph Whitenberg,			
John T. Bordeli,			
William Craft,	do	do	do Fort Bend Co.
J. Cotton,			
Henry Austin,	do	do	do Galveston Co.
A. J. Hafer,	do	do	do Gonzales Co.
William H. Jones,	do	do	do Harris Co.
H. Authony,	do	do	do Harrison Co.
Neil McLane,			

Carey Aiken, a.s.a. Notary Public for Harrison Co.
William McDonald, 2
Robert C. Byrd, 3 do D.C. — do. Hopkins Co.
Joseph Glover,
Thomas Myers, do D.C. — do. Jefferson Co.
Nathan Taylor, do D.C. — do. Leon Co.
William Chambers, do D.C. — do. Liberty Co.
Jonathan J. Collard, do D.C. — do. Montgomery Co.
A. A. Gibbs, 2 do D.C. — do. Jurors Co.
Jurson Mann, 3
Francis L. Barziza, do D.C. — do. Robertson Co.
F. V. McKee, do D.C. — do. San Augustine Co.
John G. Chambers, do D.C. — do. Titus Co.
Norton Robertson, 2 do D.C. — do. Upshur Co.
Thomas Walker, 3
A. J. McKay do D.C. — do. Williamson Co.
James H. Fox, do D.C. — do. Travis Co.
Henry M. Jackson, do D.C. — do. Rusk Co.
E. Nesbit, do D.C. — do. Starr Co.
James Hooker,
S. R. Noble, 3 do D.C. — do. Hunt Co.
P. M. Dunbar,
Thomas R. Ferguson, 3
William P. Smith, do D.C. — do. Jackson Co.

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas,
January 15th 1850.

To the Hon. the Senate,
and House of Representatives.

Gentlemen.

I do accompanying Communication
Transmitting a Communication from Mr. John M. King, of the State of Louisi-
Mr. John M. King, of La. ana, relative to his claim against the late Re-

Republic of Texas, was received at the Executive Office with the request from that Gentleman that it should be laid before the Honorable Legislature, and I have the honor to transmit it herewith for your Consideration.

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas
January 18th 1838.

To the Honble. the Senate,
and the House of Representatives.

Gentlemen.

Relative to a petition for military protection for the frontier of this State.

I deem it my duty to convey to the Honorable Legislature in Session, all intelligence of a useful character in possession of the Executive Department, especially touching our Indian relations, as directly connected with our frontier inhabitants and their security. There is no subject more intrinsically important, and none more calculated to elicit from the Representatives of the People, prompt, practical, and judicious action.

The appeal which is made to the State Government, through the medium of the petition, which I have the honor herewith to transmit, though couched in plain and unostentatious terms, carries with it all the force and conviction of fact, which claims at once attention and respect. It is the appeal of the "men of the Country," the bone and sinew, who Contribute even their for the political salvation of Texas in her travails for national Existence, and who are now seeking to obtain

associated themselves and their actions for mu-
=tual support by the hard earnings of honest industry, on the
outskirts of the Country. Many of them are the
pioneers of the settlement, of which we are at
this moment the beneficiaries. They look, and
properly too, in their present Embarrassments and
trouble, to the Government of their State, for the
aid and support, which is necessary, and which
has been withheld by the Government of the Union.
They expect now to afford that aid, their situ-
=ation requires it, and they have a right to de-
=mand it. They have made no demand, but in
a modest and respectful manner, their ex-
=posed condition briefly set forth, and they
solicit in the most humble manner, through the Ex-
=ecutive, reasonable and proper relief. This pe-
=tition if granted, is eminently important, as
it furnishes one instance only in a long series
of similar depredations committed a-
=mong our citizens of frontier. It is but the shadow
of approaching events, darker and more varied
in their character, and striking, in mythum-
=bly recommend as meriting those entrusted with
the responsibilities of the Government, that suitable
preparations should be opportunely made to meet
the exigencies which must occur and
that clearly as most likely to arise. It
will afford relief and ensure to the Ex-
=ecutive if the Honorable Legislature will indi-
=cate in what manner, and by what means the
absolute want of this expected frontier Citizens
shall be met. Calls for aid, similar to those
now transmitted are daily from the Executive
Department from different portions of the fron-
=tier. The power conferred on the fourth Section
of the 8th Article of the Constitution to "call
forth the Militia of the State to suppress insurrec-
=tion and repel invasion," is too restric-
=tive, inasmuch as existing circumstances,
and some Legislative enactment under this provi-
=sion are requisite to the actual mode of the State
would seem to be required. I therefore respect-
=fully recommend to the Legislature the passage
of a Law authorizing the Executive, when it may

be deemed absolutely expedient, to call into service a competent force, defining, more definitely, his duties and powers.

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas
January 22, A.D. 1850.

To the Hon'ble. The Senate,
and The House of Representatives.

Gentlemen:

Transmitting a Petition from the Citizens of Goliad Co.

A Petition has just been received by the Executive from the Citizens of Goliad County, and for the information of the Honorable Legislature it is herewith transmitted, with the request, that, when convenient, it may be returned to this Department.

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
January 24th, 1850.

To the Hon'ble. The Senate.

Gentlemen:

Nominating Notaries Public and Pilot Commissioners.

I respectfully submit, for the advice and consent of your Honorable Body, the

following nominations viz

Alexander Perry as a Notary Public for Collin Co.
A. J. Owen, (assts of J. Owen, do. do. Fort Bend Co.
Robert N. Allen, do. do. do. Hays Co.
Cyrus A. Randolph, do. do. do. Houston Co.
Tom Myers, (assts of Thomas Myers) do. Jefferson Co.
A. C. Horn, do. do. do. Jasper Co.
Thomas H. Brenan, 3
James R. Johnson, 3 do. do. do. San Augustine Co.
Nathan D. West, 3
L. M. Root, 3 do. do. do. Shelby Co.
L. H. Scherapf, 3
Edward Downey, 3 do. do. do. Starr Co.
H. L. Upshur, 3
Walter A. Bryne, do. do. do. Upshur Co.
Joseph M. Hackett, do. do. do. Walker Co.
C. M. Winkler, 3 do. do. do. Navarro Co.
Geo. M. Hazen, 3
Samuel J. Peters, 3 as Commissioners of 3 Bexar Co.
Samuel M. Bride, 3 Pilotage for 3

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
July 30th 1850.

To the Hon'ble. the Legislature,

Gentlemen.

I present for your attention through the accompanying Communication from the Secretary of State, the claim of Charles De Morse Esq. for printing the journals of the first session of the Legislature of 1846, and respectfully recommend a suitable appropriation to meet said claim, or so much thereof as may be found on due Examination

Accompanying the claim of Chas de Morse Esq for printing the journals of the 1st State Legislature.

Examination. To be equitable and just.

The further amount of money above referred to in the Secretary Communication will be necessary for the transmission, under this direction to the different Counties, of the Journals of the House, now prepared for delivery.

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
January 30th 1850.

To the Hon.ble. the Senate.

Gentlemen.

Nominating Joseph S. Pettis, of Washington Co, as Commissioner for the German Emigration Company.

Under the 2nd Section of an Act, approved the 21st of January 1850, to secure to the German Emigration Company and their Colonists, the Lands therein granted they are entitled, I have the honor to submit for the advice and concurrence of the Senate, the nomination of Joseph S. Pettis, of the County of Washington, as Commissioner, and respectfully ask the confirmation of the same.

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
January 30th 1850.

To the Hon.ble. Senate.

Gentlemen.

I have the honor to submit for the advice and concurrence of the Senate, the nomination of Gen.l Thomas J. Rusk, of the County of Nacogdoches, as Commissioner, under the 2nd Section of an Act, approved the 21st of January 1850, to secure to the German Emigration Company and their Colonists, the Lands therein granted they are entitled, and respectfully ask the confirmation of the same.

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
January 30th 1850.

To the Hon.ble. Senate.

Gentlemen.

I have the honor to submit for the advice and concurrence of the Senate, the nomination of Maj.r Gen.l J. M. Brooke, of the County of Galveston, as Commissioner, under the 2nd Section of an Act, approved the 21st of January 1850, to secure to the German Emigration Company and their Colonists, the Lands therein granted they are entitled, and respectfully ask the confirmation of the same.

Brvt. Maj. Genl. G. M. Brooke,
U. S. Army
Comdg. the 8th Mil. Dept.
Austin.

Relative to Mr. Ben Leaton, an Indian Trader, opposite Presidio del Norte.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th Instant, enclosing, for my information, a communication from Major Van Horne, 8th Infantry, commanding at El Paso del Norte, with two enclosures thereto, one from Governor Trias of Chihuahua, and the other from Col. Emilio Langberg, in relation to the Conduct of a Mr. Ben. Leaton, an Indian Trader opposite the Presidio del Norte. Also received at the same time a Copy of a Communication from Adjutant General Jones to yourself, dated the 20th of August last, on the subject of your powers as Military Commander, to restrain the Conduct of evilly disposed persons on the Indian Frontier of this State.

During the existence of Texas as a separate Republic, Laws were passed by her Congress regulating Trade and intercourse with the Indians of the Frontier, and giving to the President ample powers to carry them into effect. If in the matter of much difficulty to determine how far these Laws are now in force, and to what extent the powers conferred by them in the President of the late Republic, could now be exercised by the Governor of the State of Texas.

I have, therefore, submitted the subject to the Legislature now in session, together with Copies of Your Communication and the Adjutant Generals, and regret to state that it might be necessary conferring specific powers on the Executive of the State, that he may be enabled with your assistance, so kindly proffered, to prevent the continuation of the abuses complained of.

You shall be duly informed of the result of their action. Should the Legislature adjourn without passing any Law upon the subject, I will then take such action under the old laws referred to above, as may appear to me to be within the legitimate powers of the Executive

of the State. It is my earnest desire to cooperate with you in your efforts to maintain inviolate the Cats Treaty with Mexico, and to preserve peace on our Indian frontier, and I beg leave to assure you General, that I will do so in every way in which I may be able to exercise the powers legitimately.

I have the honor to be
with the highest respect
Your Obt. Servt.

Executive Department
Austin, Texas.
January 30th 1850.

Bvt. Maj. Genl. G. M. Brooke,
U. S. Army.
Commanding the 8th Mil Dept.

General.

Relative to complaints of outrages committed by Texians on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d ult. inclosing copies of two communications from Bvt. Col. A. Wilson, 1st Infantry, commanding at Fort Brown, and one from Major Humphreys, Quarter Master, Agent at Corpus Christi, relative to the alleged crossing the Rio Grande into Mexico, by a party of armed Texians for hostile and illegal purposes. An answer to your communication has been delayed up to this time, with the hope that such definite information in regard to the transaction complained of by the Mexican authorities, and those concerned in it might be received, as would enable me to use whatever authority I might possess, in aiding you to bring the guilty parties to justice, and to put a stop to such illegal proceedings for the future.

So further, or more specific infor-

information, I have been received by me, other than such as induced me to believe, that the Rangers in the service of the United States, had no participation in the alleged crime. But should it turn out that they were concerned in it, they should receive such punishment as the laws of the United States, inflict, and any order your immediate command, I trust that you will see the penalty inflicted. So far from feeling any sympathy for, or wishing to screen them, should they be so proved, they ought to be promptly dealt with.

In regard to the smuggling carried on upon the Lower Rio Grande, I hope, for some time past, been aware that it prevailed to a great extent, and attended the evil consequences resulting from it. I do not conceive, however, that I have any right, or authority, as the Executive of the State, to take any action in the premises. The collection and securing of the revenues, are matters belonging exclusively to the Government of the United States, and for which make it the duty of the several Officers of the Customs to prevent smuggling and other frauds upon the revenue. But so far, as the laws of this State, or of the United States will authorize me to take any cognizance of difficulties which may arise out of infractions of the revenue by Citizens of this State, it will be exercised.

I have the honor to be
with the highest respect,
Your Obt. Servt.

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
January 21, A.D. 1850.

To the Honble. the Legislature.

Transmitting Copies of Communications from Genl Brooke and Asst. Genl R. Jones, U.S.A. relative to outrages on the Rio Grande, trading with Indians, &c. &c.

I have the honor to transmit herewith, Copies of Communications from Brvt. Maj. Genl. Geo. M. Brooke, Commanding the 5th Military Department, and a Copy of a Letter from Asst. Genl. R. Jones, United States Army, to which I beg leave to draw the attention of the Legislature, and recommend that if practicable, such action be had during your present Session, touching the two important Subjects Embraced in the Communications referred to.

The difficulties alluded to by General Brooke, as occurring on the Rio Grande, arising chiefly from attempts to carry on the smuggling Trade, will, no doubt, be a Infraction of the Treaty Stipulations existing between the United States and Mexico, and a just cause of serious Complaint from one, or the other, or both; and although it is contemplated, that the different Officers of Customs together with the military forces stationed along the line of the Rio Grande, would be sufficient to preserve harmony and a good understanding with the two Governments, it will be expected that requisite of the State Interpose and Exert her aid and cooperation; and so far as the laws of this State, or of the United States will authorize me to take any cognizance of difficulties which may arise from infractions of the revenue, or from other causes, by Citizens of the State, it will be exercised with a proper regard to the friendly relations subsisting between the United States and Mexico.

It is believed however, that there does not exist any Law applicable to the present state of affairs on the Rio Grande. It was not to be expected from the newly established relations that Laws suitable for all Exigencies would be found to exist, but that time and experience would suggest the Enactment of such as might become proper for the maintenance of the existing Treaty, and I would therefore recommend to the Legislature the consideration of the subject, and the passage of more stringent laws, should they deem it expedient in reference thereto.

I must particularly call the attention of the Legislature to the enactment of a Law, having for its object the better regulation of

The Trade and intercourse with the different Indian Tribes in the Fall. It is well Established that many abuses exist, and the difficulties greatly increased on the frontier from the illicit Trade and intercourse carried on with them by individuals without authority, the arming Embarrassment of the military operating directly to a violation of the Treaty with Mexico, from the inducement held out by Traders particularly for the purchase of animals.

A Law containing some of the general provisions of an act Regulate Trade and intercourse with the Indian Tribes, and to preserve Peace on the Frontier, Approved 30th of June, 1834, as applicable to the Fall, would confer upon the Executive, specifically, some authority to cooperate with the military force of the United States, acting on our frontier, in reference to the control and intercourse of the Citizens and Traders with the Indians. The subject of our Indian Affairs is perfectly familiar to your Honorable body, and it would be unnecessary for the Executive to recommend in detail the features of a law suited practically to the wants of our Frontier. It is manifest, that none but judicious and prudent men should be allowed to carry on a Trade with the Indians, and salutary restrictions should be imposed on all who may be licensed to trade. The penalties for Trading in the Country inhabited by Indians should be so imposed that persons guilty may at once be reached by law. The concluding paragraph of the letter of the Acting Secretary of War herewith transmitted will afford a just conception of one provision which it would be proper to incorporate in any Law Embracing the subject adverted to, which in your wisdom you may deem proper to enact; and your attention is very respectfully invited to it.

Executive Department
Austin, Texas
January 31st 1850.

To the Hon'ble. the Senate.

Gentlemen.

Drawing this plan of fire proof building for the General Land Office and Treasury Department.

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate, requiring the Executive to procure some one competent Draughtsman a plan of a fire-proof Building for a General Land Office and Treasury Department, to be included in one building if practicable, with an Estimate of the probable cost, I have the honor to state, that, Sensible of the earliest day the services of a most competent draughtsman, Robert Cowgar Esq., and submit herewith to the Senate, the plan and Estimate believed to be contemplated in the Resolution.

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
February 8th 1850.

To Brt. Maj. Gen'l & Co. M. Brooks,
U. S. Army,
Commanding the 8th Mil. Dept.

General.

Relative to communicating the Vol. Companies of the 2nd Ord, Ennis's and Mc Cowan's in the service of the U. S.

Your Communication from Head Quarters of the 3rd of January ultimo duly came to hand and the earliest occasion to reply to it fully in our with you in the

opinion, that the exigencies of the frontier demand the continuance in service of the Volunteer Companies commanded by Captains Trimble, Ford, and McCon=ner, after the expiration of their present terms, and it is with great pleasure I accord to you my hearty approbation of their conduct.

I also fully agree with you that the interest of the service will be promoted by continuing the present Companies should they desire to serve from a correct knowledge which they have necessarily acquired of the Country, and experience in military duties gen=erally of the Officers and Men.

I have no doubt but that the Volun=teers with perhaps very few exceptions will embrace the proposition you have submitted to them, but should they however not do so, immediately on your ascertainment of the fact, I will call into service the proper number to supply their places.

I am much gratified that you bear testimony to the energy and efficiency of the troops alluded to — as well as their subordination and ready obedience to your orders.

Have the honor to be,
With the highest respect,
Your Obt. Svt.

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas
February 4th 1857.

To the Honorable the Senate,

Gentlemen.

Nominating Notaries Public.

I respectfully submit for the ad=vice and consent of your Honorable Body, the following nominations, viz;

James L. Cuming,	As Notaries Public for Angelina Co.		
James Priddy,	do	do	do. Bowyer's Co.
R. F. Clements,	do	do	do. Bowyer's Co.
Hal. Runnels,	do	do	do. Bowyer's Co.
John H. Reagan,	do	do	do. Bowyer's Co.
Samuel Kupfer,	do	do	do. Henderson Co.
I. F. Tufts,	do	do	do. Henderson Co.
James Boyce,	do	do	do. Henderson Co.
John Lockhart,	do	do	do. Henderson Co.
Abner Johnson,	do	do	do. Henderson Co.
R. McGee,	do	do	do. Henderson Co.
E. E. Tinkin,	do	do	do. Kaufman Co.
James Speer,	do	do	do. Kaufman Co.
E. G. Parsons,	do	do	do. Kaufman Co.
Charles de Montel,	do	do	do. Medina Co.
F. F. Rice,	do	do	do. Medina Co.
A. C. Dodd,	do	do	do. Milam Co.
C. C. Comer,	do	do	do. Milam Co.
Hardy Fosbrough,	do	do	do. Smith Co.
James Conard,	do	do	do. Titus Co.
J. Tarlton Austin,	do	do	do. Titus Co.
William Allen,	do	do	do. Titus Co.
John Moore,	do	do	do. Van Zandt Co.
Abram M.c Intire,	do	do	do. Van Zandt Co.
A. Fitzgerald,	do	do	do. Van Zandt Co.
Jas. Armstrong,	do	do	do. Williamson Co.
William Taylor Sen.r,	do	do	do. Williamson Co.
William R. Elliott,	do	do	do. Travis Co.
Stephen Aldrege,	do	do	do. Travis Co.
William O'Hare,	do	do	do. Rusk Co.

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas,
February 3rd, 1838.

To the Honorable the Senate,

Nominating Commissioners for Castro, Meares and Fisher and Miller's Colonies.

To the Senate

Under the several acts authorizing the appointment of Commissioners for Castro, Meares and Fisher and Miller's Colonies, and the act supplemental thereto, approved January 31st 1850. and the act for the relief of the Citizens of Meares Colony approved February 2nd 1850. and the joint resolution providing for the appointment of Commissioners for Fisher and Miller's Colony, approved January 31st 1850. and the act for the relief of the Citizens of Meares Colony approved February 2nd 1850. I have the honor to present the following nominations for Commissioners provided by the different acts above mentioned, and do respectfully ask the advice and consent of the Senate.

Under the first section of the act of January 31st 1850. John Marsh Esq. of the County of Bexar.

Under the second section of the act of January 31st 1850. Theodore Barrett Esq. of Travis County.

And under the last section of the act of February 2nd 1850. Nominate John M. Crockett Esq. of Dallas County.

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
February 6th 1850.

To the Honorable the Senate,

Gentlemen,

Nominating B. F. Hill Esq. for the office of Asst. Gen'l of the State.

I have the honor to nominate Benjamin F. Hill Esq. for the Office of Assistant General of the State of Texas, and respectfully ask the advice and consent of the Senate.

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
February 5th 1850.

To The Honorable The Senate,

Gentlemen.

Nominating A Reed and Jesse Pendleton as Commissioners of Pilotage for Port Lavaca.

I have the honor to lay before you the nomination of A Reed and Jesse Pendleton, as Commissioners of Pilotage for the Port of Lavaca, and respectfully ask a confirmation of the same by the Senate.

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
February 7th 1850.

To The Honorable The Senate,

Gentlemen.

Nominating Notaries Public.

I have the honor to submit for the advice and Consent of the Senate, the following nominations, viz;

Robert J. Baker, } as Notaries Public for Harris Co
Warren R. Colby, }
Isaac Pierce, } do. do. — do. Brazoria Co
Morrison Autry, }
A. Mahoney, do. do. do. Matagorda Co
Abram Sorrell, } do. do. — do. Galveston Co
Isaac Parker, }
Bartley Shackelford } do. do. — do. Wharton Co
Benjamin F. Milburn, }

Nominating Jas Gillespie Esq. as Superintendent of the Penitentiary.

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
February 7th, 1850.

To The Honorable The Senate,

Gentlemen,

I Nominate to the Senate, James Gillespie Esq of Walker County, for Superintendent of the Penitentiary, and respectfully ask the advice and consent of the Senate.

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas
February 7th, 1850.

To The Honorable The Legislature,

Gentlemen.

Relative to the Translation of Official Documents.

The Executive is required "to see that the laws are faithfully executed." A civil organization has been ordered by the Legislature in Several County in the District, and it is expected and hoped it will be effected.

Will the Honorable Legislature be pleased, Uniform. The Executive, through what he-

medium, and by what facilities, a regular and proper official intercourse is to be kept up with the Citizens of said Counties composed as they are, almost exclusively of Mexicans! The Legislature has conferred no authority for the translation of official documents, and should we be so fortunate as to get this jurisdiction over the Santa-Fe Country, the difficulties will be pretty insurmountable. In this connection I take occasion hereby to present to the Honorable Legislature, and my Fellow Citizens, against the barbarous translation of the Journal of Texas which has come to communicate, to the Legislature on the 28th of December, 1849. Through a translation the poorest injustice has been done to the Honorable Legislature, to our Mexican Citizens, to the State and to the Executive. The message of my predecessor met the same unhappy fate.

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
February 8th, 1850.

To the Honorable, the Senate,

Gentlemen,

Nominating Messrs Borland and Miller a Board of Comm.rs in Land Titles west of the Nueces, and Mr Rivers as Attorney to the Board.

I have the honor to nominate James. B. Miller and William M. Borland Esqrs, to constitute the Board of Commissioners contemplated by the Act to provide for the investigation of land titles in certain Counties therein mentioned, approved this day, and I nominate R. Jones Rivers Esq. as the Attorney provided for by said Act.

I most respectfully ask the advice and consent of the Senate.

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
February 8th 1850.

To the Honorable, the Legislature,
Gentlemen.

Respecting the Judge of the Santa Fe District.

The Executive is informed that the Judge of the 11th Judicial District has been absent from his District and from the State, since the month of August last and from that period he has not been known to be an inhabitant of either. The infinite importance of having a Judge to reside permanently in that District may render it necessary that some action be taken at the present Session of the Legislature, under the 8th Section of the Fourth Article of the Constitution, in reference to that Officer, and I particularly invite your attention to the subject now, because should such action be had by your Honorable Body, and result in the removal, or suspension of the Judge, it is of vital importance to the preservation of the rights of the State, that it be done before the contemplated change in the Constitution, for the election of Judicial Officers by the people is consummated.

To confer at this time upon the people of Santa Fe, and the Counties which have recently been added to that District, the power of electing, or not, as they may choose, the Officers who is required to organize them and bring them under subjection to our laws, would, in my judgment, be yielding the whole question of the exercise of jurisdiction for the present at least, if it did not terminate ultimately in the dismemberment and entire loss of all that portion of our Territory. To carry out the general wish of the people of the State most unequivocally expressed on various occasions, and the obvious policy of the State in reference to that District of Country, it is indispensable that the Officers employed there, should be faithful, energetic patriotic men

ords are not only inclined to perform the duties en=joined upon them, but who have firmness enough to re=sist such obstacles as they must necessarily encoun=ter in their discharge— and it will be vain to preten[d] from an election by a people, a large majority of whom are totally adverse to all our views and designs in reference to them.

I am aware that an opinion is en=tertained by some, that the impossibility of giving the notice required by the section referred to, will prevent any action on the subject by the present Legislature; but it has occurred to me that the very existence of the impossibility of giving the notice arising from the cause it does, supersedes the necessity of it. It could not have been intended by the framers of the Constitution, that the voluntary removal of a Judge from the limits of the State, was to put it out of the power of the Legislature to notify him of their intention to institute proceedings, which would relieve him of his responsibility under this Section; and if such was not their intention, this like all other laws should receive such a construction, as will favor the object contemplated by its makers.

If it is very far from the wish of the Executive to inflict the slightest injustice upon the feelings, or official character of the Judge, of the District alluded to, and if it should be found upon investigation that any Official omission shall fall to his account, I shall be pleased to look upon them with kindness and forbearance; but standing in my present relation to the State, I should be omitting in a proper vigilance over her best interest, were I to overlook, or pass by, in reference to the subject pre=sented, the duty which the Constitution enjoins "that the laws are well and faithfully executed."

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas
February 8th 1850.

Gen. Benj. F. Hill.
Austin,
Texas.

Sir.

Appointing A. B. F. Hill, Asst Adjutant General of this State.

I have full confidence in your integrity, ability and patriotism. You are hereby appointed to the Office of Adjutant General of the State of Texas. You will therefore immediately take charge of the Office of the Adjutant General, and of all the Books, Papers and Public Documents, & Records thereto belonging thereto, and report in writing your proceedings therewith.

You will be obeyed and respected as the Adjutant General of the State of Texas.

Very respectfully,
Your Obt. Servt.

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.

Commission as Special Judge of the Supreme Court to John E Crawford Esq.

Whereas, it has been certified to me, according to law, that the Hon. John Hemphill, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and the Hon: Abner S. Lipscomb, an Associate Justice thereof, are disqualified from sitting in the case of J. N. Morell and wife, et al. vs. John Haynie, &c, now pending in the said Court, by reason of their having been of Counsel therein in the Court below: and that for the same reason the Hon: A. S. Lipscomb,

and The Hon: R. T. Wheeler, Associate Justices, are disqualified from sitting in the following cases now pending in said Court, to wit; The cases of William Conway vs. Eliza A. Ford, No. 438; Wyatt Hanks vs. Napoleon B. Thompson, No. 196; and Cartwright et al vs Hatton, No. 389.

And whereas it hath been further certified to me that there is no competent Court to try the following causes now pending in said Supreme Court, by reason of The Hon: A. S. Lipscomb having been of Counsel therein in the Court below and the other two members of said Supreme Court being divided in opinion, to wit; the cases of J. M. Hill vs. John Terry, No. 376; and James E. Perry Executor &c. vs Eliza Lott Dallas, No. 385.

Now therefore, to the end that a Trial and determination of said causes may be had, I, J. W. Throckmorton, Governor of the State of Texas by virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution and Laws of said State, do appoint, and hereby commission John Cravens Esq. a Gentleman learned in the Law, duly qualified in said Causes, and to try and determine the same.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Austin, this the eighth day of February in the year of our Lord One Thousand eight Hundred and fifty, and of the Independence of Texas the fourteenth.

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.

Whereas it has been certified to me, according to law, that the Hon: John Hemphill, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and the Hon: Abner S. Lipscomb

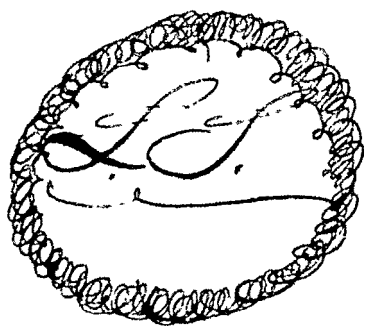
Commission as Special Judge of the Supreme Court to James M. Ardrey Esq.

Lipscomb, an Associate Justice thereof, are disqualified from sitting in the case of J. H. Howell and Wife, et al. vs. John Haynie, &c, now pending in the said Court, by reason of their having been of Counsel therein in the Court below; and that for the same reason the Hon. A. J. Lipscomb, and Hon. R. J. Wheeler Associate Justices are disqualified from sitting in the following cases now pending in said Court, to wit: the case of William Gordon vs. Elisha A. Lyde, No 198; Wyatt Hanks vs. Napoleon B. Thompson, No 190.

And whereas, it hath been further certified to me that there is no competent Court to try the following causes now pending in said Supreme Court, by reason of the Hon: A. J. Lipscomb having been of Counsel therein in the Court below, and the other two members of said Supreme Court being divided in opinion); to wit, the cases of E. M. Mills vs. John Geyer, No 99, and James A. Perry, Executor, &c, vs. Elizabeth Petus, No 985.

Now therefore, to the end that a Full and determination of said causes may be had, I, J. P. Hall, Governor of the State of Texas by virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution and Laws of said State, do appoint and hereby Commission James M Ardrey, Esq, a Gentleman learned in the law, to sit in said Causes, and to try and determine the same.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Austin, this, the Eighth day of February, in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty, and of the Independence of Texas the Fourteenth.



Executive Department
Austin, Texas.
February 9th 1850.

To the Honble John Hemphill,
Chief Justice of the Supreme
Court of the State of Texas.

Sir.

Notifying Chf. Justice Hemphill, of the appt of 2 Special Justices to sit in certain cases pending in the Supr. Court

I have the honor to state for your information, that John L. Graves and Thos M. Ardrey, Esqrs, have been appointed and commissioned by me, to act as Special Special Justices, in the determination of the following causes now pending in the Supreme Court, and for the Rule of which I have been advised there is not a sufficient Court, to wit: The cases of J. A. Morrell and Wife, et al vs. John Haynie, Jr. William Dennis vs. Elisha A. Lloyd, No 138; Wyatt Hanks vs. Napoleon B. Thompson, No 196; J. M. Hill, vs. John Sept, No 390; James S. Perry, Executor &c. vs Elizabeth Sutton, No 285; and Cartwright et al. vs Horton, No 289.

I am very respectfully
Your Obt. Servt.

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas,
February 16th 1850.

To His Excellency
The Governor of the
State of Louisiana.

Sir.

Transmitting a copy of the joint Resolution of the State Legislature relative to the improvement of the navigation of Red River.

Enclosed herewith, I have the honor to transmit a Copy of the Joint Resolution of the Legislature of the State of Texas, passed at its last Session; relative to the improvement of the navigation of Red River — which is forwarded for your Excellency's information.

With assurances of high esteem
I have the honor to be
Your Excellency's
Most Obt. Servant

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
February 16th 1850.

Col. John S. Ford,
Adjutant General
of the State of Texas.
Austin,
Texas.

Sir.

Notifying him of the appointment of Col. B. F. Hill, as Adjt. Genl. of the State.

Colonel Benjamin F. Hill has been appointed Adjutant General of the State and his nomination to the Senate by unanimously confirmed on the 7th Instant.

You will be pleased to turn over to Col. Hill, at as early a day as may be consistent with the public service and your convenience all Books, Papers, and Public Property appertaining to the Adjutant Generals Office, giving him such aid and information as will please before him his proper duties.

Very respectfully,
Your Obt. Servt.

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas
February 16th 1850.

James H. Shaw Esq.
Comp Rollen
Austin,
Texas.

Sir

Colonel Benjamin F. Hill has been appointed Adjutant General of the State of Texas, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and he will be recognized and respected as such from the 11th day of February 1850.

Notifying him of the appointment of Col. B. F. Hill as Adj. Gen. of the State.

I am Sir,
Very respectfully
Your Obt. Servt.

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
February 16th 1850.

Doct. James H. Miller,
Texas

Sir.

You have been appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a Commissioner, under "An Act to provide for the liquidation of Land Titles in certain Counties therein mentioned, approved, the 8th day of February 1850."

Notifying Dr. J. H. Miller of his appointment as a Commissioner to examine Land Titles in certain Counties.

William H. Portland Esq. Sec

deem appropriate to your associate in the Board, and R. M. Rivers Esq. will represent the interest of the State as Attorney.

Very respectfully
Your Obt. Servt

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
February 11, 1850.

Sir:

Enclosing a Copy of a Joint Resolution of the State Legislature, and of the Report of the Joint Committee on Indian affairs

In compliance with a joint Resolution passed by the Legislature of this State, and approved on the 9th Ultimo, I have the honor to transmit to you, enclosed herewith, a Copy of said Resolution, and of the Report of the Joint Committee on Indian Affairs therein referred to.

I am, very respectfully
Your Obt. Servt

N. B. Copies of the above Communication, with the documents therein referred to, were also sent to the Honble. D. J. Rusk, Senator from the State of Texas and Hons. Girard and Kaufman, members of the House of Representatives from the State of Texas, in the United States Congress, on the 11th day of February, 1850.

C.

Executive Department
Austin, State
February 11, 1850.

Transmitting a Copy of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives on Indian Affairs.

Ablösung seiner St. Paroldischen Gerechtsame

Stadt Steuern

Einnahme Ausgabe Gegenwärtiger Stand

Baumeister

Ein

Relative to the Land Office
in the Counties Lands, &c.

[illegible] proceeding of the "Day Bill," & the Petition in favour thereof, and the Evidence adduced in support of my Petition, & the Objections & Answer thereto, & the Arguments of Counsel thereon.

That the human mind ever will be entirely free from every species of Prejudice, or Partiality, is a Truth too obvious to be controverted; but that Persons, who are placed in Situations of Trust & Confidence, should endeavour to divest themselves of every Bias, which may operate to the Injury of those whose Interests are committed to their Charge, is a Duty which they owe to Society, & to the Laws which are established for the Protection of Property.

In the Recommendations which I have had the honor to submit for the Consideration of the Legislature touching the Land Titles in the Arroyo Colorado portion of the Valley of the Rio Grande, I was actuated by no other motive than that of a sincere desire to promote the growth and prosperity of a portion of our State unsurpassed for its delightful climate and fertile soil. If I was to permit, not to invalidate, or distort the Land Titles, there that I made Recommendations which were the result of my best Judgment after Consultation with, and advice from Men of honest Hearts, believing that there is a misconception of that portion of the Message complained of, and always willing to submit my best Opinion, & render my Fellow Citizens, and the Cause so far as may be proper, any Cause of Discontent, I give them the Explanation of that part of my Message which seems to

had been ordered. It will never be a question to any of their children when they are married or single whether they are domiciled on the Island or the Mainland. When the Law of Justice and Common Sense shall prevail, prejudice for or against, can never enter the Court.

It is assumed by the meeting that the Commissioners of the Province are aware of the duty cast upon them of the female children on the Island, and that they had their order in that respect, the parties claiming to the Island should produce their Certificates of Birth and Baptism.

Mr. Thomson on the part of the petitioners said that the decision which had been given on the subject of the Claims of the Children of Settlers on the Island was not satisfactory to the petitioners, and that they had come prepared to prove that the Children of Settlers on the Island were entitled to Lands on the Mainland, from which they had been excluded by the Commiss

[illegible] against the claimant, [illegible] claim, and to [illegible] the petition, not [illegible] the title [illegible] such a [illegible] as [illegible] of all description [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Thee wee I with abamnis and praiseworthy zeal and
ar. willingness worthy of our Antecedents in Pe-
=ter Colony this first Tribute to our Revolutiony. -
Take my responsibility on me, and Stamp answer-
=able true and our Countrymen for the Just Thank-
=ful Acommendation which She Remarks
make.

From the South Seventy, Wash-
=e. we part to your Excellency, Last for which Com-
=mittee, Sat. attended, and received a Copy
of their, Examination and a Petition of
the State Treasurer for Public Money -
=ment. Sir the Circumstances of the Public State
=ment are Miserable. The Clerk of Accou-
=nts Time and Attendance and Settlement...
Your Petitioner Now Requests he Allowance...
=ance for Depreciation of Pay and Interest of Pay
=ment Mr. Smith, in Petition That you the Gent
=lemen Accountants of the State, Settle
=ment Allowing, for Wally Believe That the Council
Exchange, and the Legislature Sanctioned a
Practice that will depress Your Executive,
from Public Duty, to Private Gain, and Im-
=moralities Consequences.

Great with Faithful Services
=ance the Date of Friends which you Excel-
=lency Remark. That Friends Liberties
Encroachment Your Clause of Publicity in Your Lead
=ing, and Glorious Your Sacrifice, with Fidel Hope
=ful...

Take this occasion to Assure
my Dear Colonel Humble Compliments. To Mrs my Fel
=low Citizens who so promptly, and with Patri-
=otic Spirit, Indicate the Motive of the Gen
=erality in Recommending me to Congress as Depu
=tation in Company with, Mr. Maurice Extre
=me Fr.

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
February 20, 1851.

To
Hon. Geo. Gillespie,
Lieut. Governor &
Hon. Senators &
Members of the
House of Reps.
Texas.

Sir:

Relative to the State Penitentiary.

Your Commissioners appointed by an act of the 9th January 1849 have duly considered the subject, and in addressing the duty upon which they are engaged, deem it necessary to call your attention to the importance of the unfortunate obligation devolving on you. The institution is highly important to the State, and public attention is directed to it with much anxiety for its successful establishment.

The original plan, if carried out at this time, would, it is imagined, require a much larger amount than the appropriations allowed for the construction and support of the institution during the next two years. Seventy thousand dollars, annually, is the amount appropriated; and in framing with the building and its appurtenances should be kept constantly in view the limited means, it should bear a just proportion thereto; curtailing the original plan as far as practicable under the establishment available to the State for immediate practical purposes, and leaving the completion of it to such time as the ability of the State will enable her to perfect the work. Our engagement hereby, united by the Board of Commissioners, will direct you in a judicious disbursement of the sum voted. & the Legislature.

As you are aware, there has been much speculation in and prejudice against the main

manner in which the affairs of the Territories have been conducted. Apart from, I have not felt it my particular duty to enquire, nor do I consider that it now is. I do desire that investigation, as to the Territories, should be made, and that the Executive should give every facility to it, if it is undertaken. I do not think it necessary to enter into the question of the Executive Council, which you mention, but I will give it my best attention, and enter into correspondence with you on the subject.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully
Your Obt. Servt.

Executive Department
Austin, Texas.
February 20th 1850.

To the Hon. A. H. Bowland,
C.C. Texas,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir.

Transmitting a communication this day before the H. House of Reps.

I have made the duty of the Executive, by the Joint Resolution, which I have been requested to do, a subject of careful attention, & have accordingly done so, and have the honor to transmit herewith the views which occurred to me

Cair Paravel Narnia.

Jeu until Peace que Peter Comm
mander amen Christ ... o

Jane the Learned
16th Regiment
Jour Chef Jarl

Enquête Jean Eustache
Auteuil, Seine
Février 1924

Mardi Mars
Auteuil
Jeudi.

Lui

Monsieur le Commissaire de police
d'Auteuil, Seine, ici.

Au cas où le Gouvernement de la République
jugerait utile, ou de tout autre Gouvernement
ici, ou ici, ou ici, ou ici, ou ici, ou ici, ou ici,
... chose, chose, ou ici, ou ici, ou ici, ou ici, ou ici
... ou ici, ou ici

Remission of fine in the case of N. C. Haley, Sheriff of Cherokee Co., for the escape of a prisoner

Entered Journal,
Austin, Tex.,
January 27th 1856.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

reason satisfactory to me, and by virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution and Laws of this State, do hereby remit the said fine of fifty dollars and costs, imposed, as aforesaid, upon the said Wall of L. Whaley, and do require the Clerk of the District Court of said County of Cherokee, to make such entries upon the Records of said Court, as may be necessary to give effect to this remission of said fine.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at the City of Austin, this, the ninth day of January, Anno Domini One thousand eight hundred and fifty, and of the Independence of Texas the fourteenth.

L. S.

By the Governor
Signed, James Webb,
Secretary of State.

N. B. The copy of the original having been mislaid, prevented its insertion in the current Series of dates. — C. Adkinson, Asst. Sec'y.

The State of Texas.

Partial remission of fines imposed on sundry persons by the Dist. Court of Comal Co.

Whereas, it has been represented to me, that Johann Kleinhans, Heinrich Bernroth, Gabriel Sachsen, Alexander Taylor, Peter Arnold and Johann Schermacher were, at the Fall Term, 1849, of the District Court of Comal County, tried and convicted of disorderly conduct, and sentenced to pay the following fines; to wit, the said Johann Kleinhans, the sum of fifty dollars; the said Heinrich Bernroth, the sum of fifty dollars; the said Gabriel Sachsen, the sum of fifty dollars; the said Alexander Taylor, the sum of fifty dollars; the said Peter Arnold, the sum of fifty dollars; and the said Johann Schumacher the sum of Ten dollars.

Now Therefor, be it Known, that I, J. Hamilton Bell, Governor of the State aforesaid, for Reasons satisfactory to me, and by virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution and Laws of this State, do hereby remit forty dollars of the fine assessed against the five parties first above named respectively, and one half of the fine assessed against the last named party; also, all imprisonment to which they or either of them, might be subjected for the nonpayment of the whole, or any part of such fine. And the Clerk of the said County of Comal is hereby requested to make such entries upon the proceedings in this Cause against the parties aforesaid, as will enable the District Clerk of said County to make the necessary entries upon the records of said Court, in order that due effect may be given to this mandate.

Given under my Hand and the great Seal of the State, at the City of Austin, this the eleventh day of January, in the year Four Lord, Eighteen Hundred and fifty, and of the Independence of Texas the fourteenth.

J. J. H.

By the Governor:
Edward James Webb,
Secretary of State.

N.B. The Copy of the original having been mislaid, prevented its insertion in the current series of dates.
P. A. Harrison, Actg. Sec. of State.

Executive Department
Austin, Texas.

Commission as Special Judge of the Supreme Court to H. P. Brewster Esq.

Whereas, it has been certified to me, according to Law, that the Honorable John Hemphill, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and the

Honorable Abner S. Lipscomb an Associate Justice there=of, are disqualified from sitting in the case of J. N. Morrill Wife et al. vs John Haynie, now pending in the said Court, by reason of their having been of Counsel therein in the Court below:

Now, therefore, to the end that a Trial and determination of said cause may be had, I, J. Pinckney Henderson Governor of the State of Texas, by virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution and Laws of said State, do appoint and by these Commission Hiram Fisher Esq., a citizen learned in the law, as a special Associate Justice, to try said cause, and fully and determine the same.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed at Austin, the fourth day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and of the Independence of Texas the fourteenth.

J. P. Henderson

By the Governor:

A. G. Walker
Secretary of State

Executive Department
Austin, Texas.

Commission as Special Judge of the District Court to Hon. S. Mayfield, Esq.

Whereas, it has been certified to me, according to Law, that the Honorable John Hemphill, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and the Honorable Abner S. Lipscomb, an Associate Justice thereof, are disqualified from sitting in the case of J. N. Morrill Wife et al. vs. John Haynie, now pending in the said Court, by reason of their having been of Counsel therein in the Court below:

Now, therefore, to the end that a Trial and determination of said cause may be had, I, J. Pinckney Henderson Governor of the State of Texas, by virtue of the powers vested in me

by the Constitution and Laws of said State, do appoint and Keep Commission James S. Mayfield Esq. a fellow Citizen in the Law, as a special Associate Justice, to sit in said Cause, and to try and determine the same.

Given under my Hand and the great Seal of the State, at Austin, this, the fourth day of March, Anno Domini One thousand eight hundred and fifty, and of the Independence of Texas the fourteenth.

L. S.

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
March 4th 1850.

To His Excellency J. A. Quitman,
Governor of Mississippi,
Jackson,
Miss.

Sir.

Acknowledging the receipt of a Copy of the Proceedings of the Mississippi Convention on the Slavery Question.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 2nd Ult. inclosing a Copy of the Proceedings of the Convention, held in the State of Mississippi, in October last, in relation to the Slavery question.

I have the honor to be,
with the highest respect
Your Excellency's
most Obt. Servant

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
March 7th 1850.

Brt. Maj. Gen'l Jno. A. Brooke,
Comm'g 2d Mil. Dept.
San Antonio,
Texas.

General.

Relative to the formation of mounted Volunteers to be raised by Mr. W. A. A. Wallace

I have had the honor to receive this day, your communication dated the 6th Instant, with the Endorsement named. Your requisition on the Executive of the State made in conformity to authority from the President of the United States, has been this day responded to, and the Adjutant General has been instructed to issue and transmit the necessary order and instruction, for bringing into immediate service the Company called for.

I have designated Mr. W. A. A. Wallace, a well-tried and faithful frontiersman, to raise the number of men required and present them at the Encampment, Austin, for muster and inspection. This is in compliance with the usage of the Volunteer service in this State, and I believe ensures greater promptness in bringing men into the field. At the organization of the Command, each Company Officer is of course to be voted for.

I deem Austin the most convenient and suitable point for mustering in the Company, as the adjacent County can very easily supply a number of young men who would be likely to engage in the service and many excellent Horses. The individuals name to bring the Company into service is personally acquainted with the County where its enlistments are required, and can select from the immediate neighborhood such persons as he may know are particularly qualified to aid him. The mustering Officer will be convenient him, as Colonel Harney is required to designate him.

While I regret that the exigencies

of our Frontier should make it necessary to call for an increased military force, I beg that you will be assured, that I shall at all times be ready to meet your requisitions, and shall be happy to cooperate with you in your efforts to afford protection to our frontier inhabitants.

Your disposition of the Companies of Captains Mc Coran and Ford, is considered very judicious. That of Captain Ford at the Rancho San Antonio Viejo, is particularly commanding.

I feel deeply interested in the Settlements of Corpus Christi, San Patricio and Goliad, and I have every confidence that you will employ the necessary steps to protect them.

I have the honor to be
with the highest respect.
Your Obt. Servant

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
March 10th 1850.

To the Honble John C Watrous,
Judge U. S. Dist. Court.
Galveston,
Texas.

Sir.

Transmitting a copy of a Joint Resolution of the State Legislature

Enclosed herewith, I have the honor to forward to you a Copy of a Joint Resolution, passed at the late session of the Legislature of the State of Texas.

I am very respectfully
Your Obt. Servant

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
March 12, A.D. 1850.

Col. Jas Gillespie,
Superintendent of the
State Penitentiary.
Huntsville,
Texas.

Sir.

Relative to the appropriation for the State Penitentiary, arrearages, &c, &c.

I received your letter by Mr Calhoun.

It appears it may contemplated by the State Legislature in making the appropriation for the construction and support of the Penitentiary for Progress, that the arrearages due should be paid from the amount so appropriated and the draft of which you speak will accordingly be paid. That draft when paid will close of the appropriation of the present year A.D. 1849. This statement I have derived from the Comptroller, who may allude on for the proper data when the appropriation is made.

I will write to you further on the subject.

Very respectfully
Your Obt. Servt.

Executive Department.
Austin, Texas.
March 12, A.D. 1850.

To Messrs Houston and Rusk,
Senators in the U. S. Congress.

Transmitting a copy of Joint Resolution of the last State Legislature, relative to National Rail-Road.

Gentlemen.

Enclosed herewith, I have the honor to transmit to you a Copy of a Joint Resolution passed at the late session of the State Legislature, du Texas, the Texas Government, on certain Condition, to connect a National Rail Road through the limits of this State.

You will please take such action upon it, as you may deem best calculated to execute the object of the Resolution.

I am Gentlemen,
Very respectfully
Your obt. Servt.

P. S. A Copy of the same Joint Resolution, enclosed with a Communication as above, was on the same time to Mess. Howard and Kaufman, Representatives in the U. S. Congress.

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
March 12, A. D. 1850.

To His Excellency,
The Governor of the State of Maine.

Sir:

Transmitting Resolution of the State Legislature on the subject of Slavery.

I have the honor to transmit to you the accompanying Resolution relative to the subject of Slavery, from the action of the Legislature of this State.

With assurances of distinguished consideration,

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
March 16th 1850.

To the Hon. Senate and House,
Representatives in the U. S. Congress.
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen.

Transmitting copies of certain Joint Resolutions of the last State Legislature.

I have the honor to enclose herewith, for your information and information, copies of the following Joint Resolutions, passed at the late session of the State Legislature, viz:

Joint Resolution providing for the annual compilation of laws, therein mentioned, &c;

Joint Resolution to procure the passage by Congress of the United States, granting pensions to certain persons, &c;

Joint Resolution relative to extending the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the State of Texas over the River;

Joint Resolution asking Congress for an appropriation [illegible] to improve the navigation on the South Eastern Coast of Texas, and;

Joint Resolution on the subject of the United States District Court for Texas.

I am Gentlemen,
Your obedient & respectfully,
Your Obt. Servant,

P. H. Bell

A copy of the above communications, and of the Resolutions therein referred to, was at the same time sent to Messrs Howard and Kaufman, Representatives in the United States Congress.

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
March 17th 1850.

John M. Crockett Esq.
Commissioner for Bexar Colony,
Dalhart,
Texas.

Sir:

Relative to his duties as Commissioner &c.

The time has arrived when it becomes proper that you should enter without further delay on the discharge of the important duties assigned you by the act of the 1st Legislature of the 3rd of February, 1850.

The citizens of the Colony within which your operations are confined, have doubtless been made fully acquainted with your character as Commissioner and have proper knowledge of such general provisions of your powers as will direct them to the proper steps preparatory to meeting you.

The title to the lands of Bexar Colonists, under which you are acting, prescribes the principle and limits of the commencement of your duties, and limits them to the period of eighteen months. The season is now auspicious, and the citizens interested may be impatient to meet you, and I would therefore suggest that you commence operations at once. Sincerely trust that the title will be found in its practical operation full, and ample sufficient to meet the wants, and secure the just claims of those for whose benefit it was created. You are well acquainted with its general features, and know the object to be accomplished by it, and by giving it a fair and liberal construction, aided by your accurate knowledge of the relation of the Colonists to the Government, you will sincerely hope, be enabled to perform your duties in a manner the most beneficial to the Colonist and satisfactory to yourself. Dis-

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

Proclamation for an Election to fill the Seat of the late Governor

By the Governor of the State of Ohio.

A Proclamation.

In order to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Governor, Thomas Kirker, Esq. late Governor of the State of Ohio, and the time for which he was elected having not yet expired, and the Legislature of said State, by a joint resolution of both Houses, passed on the twenty fifth day of January, 1807, have requested the Governor to issue a Proclamation, directing an election to be held on the second Tuesday of October next, for the purpose of electing a Governor, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the said Thomas Kirker, deceased, for the residue of the term for which he was elected, which will expire on the first Monday of March, 1810, and the Legislature of said State having also requested that the said election should be conducted according to the Constitution and Laws regulating elections, and the returns thereof transmitted to the Governor on the first Monday of June next.

Now therefore I, Edward Tiffin, Governor of the State of Ohio, in pursuance of the requests of the Legislature, do hereby order and direct that an election be held throughout the several Counties in this State entitled to elect Representatives to the General Assembly thereof, on the second Tuesday of October next, for the purpose aforesaid, at which time the qualified electors of the several Counties aforesaid are hereby required to assemble at the usual places of holding elections in their respective Townships and Districts, and proceed to elect a Governor of this State, according to the Constitution and Laws regulating elections, and make due returns thereof to the Governor on the first Monday of June next.

Given at the City of Chillicothe, the seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven; of the Independence of the United States the thirty-

Fourth, and of Texas the Forty-fourth year.

L.S.

By the Governor,
(signed.) James Pilk,
Secretary of State.

N.B. The original Proclamation having been mislaid prevented its insertion on this Record in the correct sequence of dates.

Alex. Addison, Asst: Secty.

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
April 4th 1850.

To His Excellency
Charles Fisher,
Governor of North Carolina.
Raleigh, N.C.

Sir.

Acknowledging the receipt of two Volumes of Judicial Decisions.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt by this evening mail, of the second Volume of "Strobhart's Equity," and the ninth Volume of the "North Carolina Reports."

I am Sir
Very Respectfully
Your Obt: Servant,

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
April 5th 1850.

To His Excellency
James A. Edgerton,
Governor of Nebraska
Territory.
Sir.

Acknowledging the receipt of certain Reports and Resolutions.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's communication of the 13th ult. forwarding a copy of the "Report and Resolutions on Federal and State relations," adopted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi on the 6th of March last.

I have also the honor of acknowledging the receipt of another communication from your Excellency under date of the 14th ultimo, which encloses a "Resolution relative to the Nashville Convention." In reply, I would state, that the Legislature of the State of Texas at its last session, passed a resolution for the election of Delegates to the Southern Convention, which election took place on the 4th ultimo. As soon as the election returns are received at the Department, I shall take great pleasure in transmitting to the elected Delegates, copies of the communication from Excellency which honored me with, for their action.

With the highest respect,
Your Obt. Servant,

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
April 5th 1850.

Hon. Wm. Penn, Sec'y,
Penn Township,
Penn.

Sir:

Accepting resignation of appointment as Director of the State Penitentiary.

I have had the honor to receive the resignation of your appointment as a Director of the State Penitentiary, and it is now accepted.

Hon. Wm. Penn, Sec'y,
Penn Township,
Penn.

P.S. Application for appointment to the above mentioned office must be made to Wm. Penn, Sec'y of the State Penitentiary, Penn Township, Penn.

Hon. Wm. Penn, Sec'y,
Penn Township,
Penn.

Sir:

Forwarding application for admittance of prisoner.

I have the honor to enclose your appointment to the office of Director of the State Penitentiary, and to request you to notify this Department of your acceptance or non-acceptance of the same forthwith.

Very Respectfully,
Your Obt. Servt.

N. B. Commissions as Directors of the State Penetentiary were at the same time forwarded to Robert Smither and William M. Barrett, Esqrs.; Huntsville, Texas.

Chas: A Harrison, Actg: Privt: Secty:

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
April 5th 1850.

Thomas Harrison Esq:,
Galveston,
Texas.

Sir:

Inclosing an appointment as Branch Pilot for Paso Caballo, Texas.

I have the honor herewith to enclose your appointment to the office of Branch Pilot for the Bar at Paso Caballo, in the County of Calhoun, and to request you to notify this Department of your acceptance, or non-acceptance of the same forthwith.

Very respectfully
Your Obt. Servant

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
April 8th 1850.

To His Excellency
The Governor of Rhode Island.
Providence, R. I.

Sir:

I have the honor to

Acknowledging the receipt of a copy of the Resolutions of the Genl Assembly of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's communication of the 16th of March last, enclosing "Resolutions of the Genl Assembly of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations" in their January session, A. D. 1850.

I am Sir,
with high respect,
Your Excellency's
most Obt. Servant,

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
April 8th 1850.

To His Excellency
The Governor of the
State of Mississippi.
Jackson, Miss.

Sir.

Acknowledging the receipt of a memorial from the Legislature of Mississippi to the Congress of the United States.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's communication of the 16th ultimo, enclosing a copy of "A memorial of the Legislature of the State of Mississippi to the Congress of the United States," and I shall have much pleasure in carrying out the recommendation contained in the second Resolution by laying the memorial before the next regular Meeting of the Legislature of this State for their action thereon.

With the highest respect,
Your Excellency's
Most Obt. Servant.

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
April 8th 1850.

Col: Benj.m F. Hill,
Adjutant General of the
State of Texas.
Present.

Sir:

Requiring information relative to the Captains of certain Companies of Spain Volunteers, for the Hon: O. Cole, M.C.

The Hon.ble O. Cole, M.C., has requested the Executive of this State to furnish him with a list of the "Captains, and as far as practicable, their places of residence" of certain companies enumerated in the communication which I send herewith.

You will be pleased at your earliest convenience to supply me with the information called for as far as the data of your office will enable you, that the same may be transmitted to the gentleman calling for it.

Very respectfully
Your Obt. Servt.

Circular.

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
April 9th 1850.

To the Hon.ble Chief Justice,
County
State of Texas.

Sir:

Circular relative to the Returns of the Elections for the Seat of the State Government.

It appears that in several instances the Election Returns for the permanent Seat of Government forwarded from the different Counties, have been directed and sent to the Secretary of State, instead of the Governor; while in other instances they have not been endorsed as "Election Returns for the Seat of Government," which endorsation is specially required by the Act of the State Legislature governing the same; as also, that the Returns should be forwarded to the Governor. This is to respectfully draw your particular attention to the subject, in order to obviate any future doubt that may arise as to the legality of the election; and to request that a new Return of the Election in your County be made, which, when properly endorsed, you will forward to this Department.

Very respectfully
Your Obt. Servt.

N. B. A copy of the above Circulars was forwarded by Mail to the Chief Justices of the following Counties of the State of Texas, viz: Anderson, Austin, Bastrop, Bexar, Calhoun, Colorado, Fort Bend, Galveston, Jackson, Matagorda, Navaro, Refugio, Gabine, Shelby, San Patricio, Victoria, Webb & Washington.

Chas. A. Harrison, Asst. Sec'y.

Executive Department.
Austin, Texas.
April 9, 1850.

To the Hon. A. Col, A. G.
Washington, D. C.

Sir.

Replying to his request for the names and residences, &c, of Captains of certain companies of Texian Volunteers in the service of the U. S.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication requesting the names and residences of the Captains of several Companies of Texian Volunteers that have been in the service of the United States.

With a view to furnish you with the requisite information as far as practicable, I have written your letter to the Adjutant General of the State, who is at present temporarily absent, with instructions to give you all the particulars relative to them. But the records of his office contain. From the fact however, that some of these companies served beyond the limits of this State, which has doubtless occasioned in many instances a total deficiency in the requisite papers, I beg leave to suggest, that in all probability the War Department at Washington City can furnish, in relation to their military services, five much more complete and certain data.

With high respect,
Your most Obt. Servt,

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
April 9, A.D. 1850.

Hal. S. Runnels, Esq:
Lockhart,
Brazoria Co.
Texas.

Sir:

Transmitting an appointment as Notary Public.

The Secretary of State has just informed me of the receipt of a communication from you, by which it appears that you have not received the appointment of Notary Public. It was a most unfortunate omission which I much regret. Indeed, until I referred to the proper list, I was satisfied that the appointment had been transmitted immediately after the ap-

application was made by the Honorable Guy Bryan.
The appointment of Notary as herewith
transmitted.

Very respectfully
Your Obt. Servant,

State of Texas.

Remission of sentence decreed against Henry Runge by the District Court of Calhoun Co., at its Spring Term, 1850.

Whereas, it has been made known to me, that Henry Runge of the County of Calhoun, in said State, was, at the Spring Term, 1850, of the District Court of said County, indicted, tried, and found guilty of the offence of an assault upon the body of one Charles Lockhart, with the intent aforesaid, the said Lockhart to kill and murder, and was by the verdict of the jury and judgment of the Court, sentenced for the said offence to be punished by confinement in the Penitentiary of said State for the term of one year, and,

Whereas it has also been made known to me, by the petition and recommendation of the Honorable Judge before whom said Indictment was tried, & the jury which rendered said verdict, & the Attorney who prosecuted on the part of the State, & all the members of the Bar who attended said Court and witnessed said trial, & all the Officers of said Court, and a large number of the most respectable Citizens of said County, and of other Counties contiguous thereto, that the said Henry Runge has always sustained the character of a good, quiet and honorable man, and law-abiding citizen, and was greatly provoked to the commission of said assault by the said Charles Lockhart; and that said jury found said verdict contrary to their wishes and feelings, from their belief that the strict letter of the law had been violated; and,

Whereas, it is represented by all the

persons aforesaid, in their said petitions and demonstrations, that the said Henry Runge is a fit and proper subject for the exercise of Executive clemency, they having petitioned and urged that he be entirely and unconditionally pardoned and exonerated from his liability to the punishment ordered and adjudged by the said Court in the aforesaid sentence.

Now, Know all persons to whom these presents shall come, that I, P. Hamilton Bell, Governor of the State of Texas, aforesaid, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by the Constitution and Laws of said State, have, and do by these presents pardon the said Henry Runge for the offence aforesaid, and do acquit and exonerate him from the punishment ordered and directed by said sentence, and from all the penal consequences and liabilities, resulting from said offence and conviction.

And I hereby order and command the Sheriff of said County of Calhoun, or whatever other Officer may have the said Henry Runge in custody, under and by virtue of said judgment and sentence of said District Court, if any, forthwith upon the receipt of these presents, to discharge him, the said Henry Runge, from said custody, and to permit him to go at large, free from said judgment and sentence, and from all the penal consequences of said offence, and for so doing this shall be their sufficient warrant.

In Testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed, at the City of Austin, this twelfth day of April, Anno Domini One Thousand eight Hundred and fifty, and the Seventy fourth year of the Independence of the United States, and of Texas, the fifteenth.

L. S.

By the Governor:
(signed) James Webb,
Secretary of State.

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas,
April 12th 1850.

The Honble J. M. Baird,
Judge of the 11th Judicial Dist.
San Antonio,
Texas.

Sir:

Enquiring the time of his departure for Santa Fe and Santa Fe.

I have the honor to request that you will supply me with information relative to the probable time of your leaving Austin for Santa Fe in search of Indians, to discharge your judicial duties, and at what time and point it will be likely to leave for that destination. I desire this information with a view to communicate further with you on subjects connected with your judicial capacity.

I am Sir,
Very Respectfully
Your Obt. Servt.

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
April 15th 1850.

Maj: Jas. W. Fannin,
A. D. M. M. & A.
Galveston,
Texas.

Sir:

Your communication of the 22nd of March has been received, and would

Reports to the Secretary of War furnished to the State of Texas by the U.S.

have had an earlier reply, but for the temporary absence of Colonel Hill, the Adjutant General of the State, to whom it was proper it should be referred.

I regret the very unpleasant embarrassment which has been thrown around you, caused by the discharge of your duty in connection with the quota of arms deposited at Galveston for the use of the State. You should not have been subjected to such annoyance as a public officer. The arms should long since have been withdrawn from Galveston and deposited with the Executive of the State as was originally intended. Though fully aware of this, and long since desirous of relieving the Officer at Galveston of a trouble not properly his, and also to place them where they could be an emergency be made available, as the Executive Officer of the State I have had no power to do so; the Legislature having neither failed to appropriate one dollar for their transportation or custody, though called upon by my predecessor Gov. Wood, to do so, and twice specially in a special communication by myself strongly reminded of its necessity.

I have to request that you will bear patiently the inconvenience which you have been subjected by the custody of these arms. The Adjutant General will return in a few days, when I will direct him to communicate definitely with you respecting them; and will add, that if you will be pleased to keep an account of the expenditures necessarily incurred in their preservation and safe keeping, I will with pleasure use my best exertions to have the amount reimbursed by the State.

With the highest respect,
Your Obt. Servt,

Edmund T. Dennison
Austin, Texas.
April 15th 1858.

J. Kenan Esq.
Late Washington,
Galveston Bay,
Texas.

&c. &c.

Instructing a Communication as Commissioner appointed for Edward Armstrong Esq: of Philadelphia, Penn:

Sir: The honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 6th Instant, relative to the appointment of Edward Armstrong Esq: of Philadelphia Pa; as a Commissioner of Deeds, &c, for this State in that City, and much regret that you should have experienced trouble in the matter.

Upon examination of the records of the State Department it appears that Mr Armstrong was appointed on the 15th of last December, and therefore that some default in the mail must have occasioned it's non-arrival in due course, as stated in your communication that Mr Armstrong had not received his Commission until subsequent to the 10th of March.

I now have the pleasure of transmitting herewith enclosed to you Mr Armstrong's Commission with the request that you will forward it to Mr Armstrong as speedily as possible and desire him to acknowledge the receipt to the State Department.

Isaac H. R. Bromley Esq: of the City of New York, was appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, &c, for this State in that City on the 30th March; sufficient time has not yet elapsed for the receipt of this acknowledgement of his arrival at the proper Department.

I am Sir

Very respectfully
Your Obt. Servt.

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
April 15th 1850.

Sam'l M. Williams Esq:
Galveston,
Texas.

Sir.

Relative to the appointment of four Pilots, and the reappointment of the Board of Pilot Commissioners for the Bay of Galveston.

Your communication dated the 8th Instant, with its enclosures, was received by yesterdays mail, and I have the honor to inform you, that upon your testimony, that Mr. Hezekiah Wilson possesses all the qualifications and requisites, I have directed the Secretary of State to make out and forward him a Commission as Pilot for the Port of Galveston, to take effect when the Commission under which he is now acting shall have expired.

A similar commission will also be forwarded to Captain De Cordemoi, the appointee of this board by the existing Board of Pilot Commissioners satisfying me that this claim to the appointment is meritorious.

Agreeably to your suggestion, the writer has transmitted your letter, with the testimony of H. A. Coff Esq:, have been appointed as Pilot Commissioners for the Bar and Port of Galveston.

I should have had much pleasure in appointing Mr. Coff as a Member of the Board, but his present appointment as Wreck Master would not admit, as the Constitution of the State will not allow the same individual to hold two offices of trust or profit at the same time; this will be more clearly seen by reference to the third section of an act "For the regulation of Wreck Masters," by which you will perceive that the two offices are incompatible.

I am Sir,
Very obedt. Servt,
Your Obt. Servant,

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
April 16, A.D. 1850.

Messrs Hill M.G. Jean & Co.
New Orleans,
Louisiana.

Gentlemen:

Acknowledging receipt of their communication

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 29th Ultimo, and beg leave to tender you my thanks for its transmission.

I am Gentlemen,
With much respect
Your Obt. Servant

Circular.

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
April 16, A.D. 1850.

To the Honble Chief Justice,
County of
State of Texas.

Sir:

If appears that in cer-

Circular relative to the returns of the Election for the Seat of the State Government.

several instances the Election Returns for the permanent Seat of Government forwarded from the different Counties have been defaced and sent to the Secretary of State, instead of the Governor while in other instances they have not been endorsed as "Election Return for the Seat of Government," which endorsation is specially required by the Act of the State Legislature governing the same; we also, that the Returns should be forwarded to the Governor. Thus is respectfully drawn your particular attention to the subject, in order to obviate any future doubt that may arise as to the legality of the Election; and to request that a new Return of the Election in your County be made, which, when properly endorsed, you will forward to this Department.

Very respectfully
Your Obt. Servt.
J. Pinard,

N. B. A Copy of the above "Circular" was forwarded by Mail to the Chief Justices of the following Counties, of the State of Texas, viz: Cameron, Goliad, Nueces, and Starr.

Chas. A. Lattimore, Asst. Asst. Secty.

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
April 17, A.D. 1850.

John M. Corbett Esq.
Commissioner, &c.
Brazoria,
Navarro Co.
Texas.

Sir:

Relative to his contemplated absence from the Colony, &c.

Your favor of the 9th Inst has been received, and I have to request that you proceed as required by the Law and Order under which you act. You are not there required at the

State Department though duly transmitted. No difficulty however, is likely to arise in consequence, as the failure can, in proper time, be supplied. I have requested the Secretary of State to communicate with you fully on the subject, and he informs me that he has done so; and it is only necessary that I should say in reply to your esteemed favor that your duties will commence at a suitable time; and in relation to your contemplated absence from the State for a short period during the coming fall, I will remark that I am averse to restrictions on your movements, except such as are imposed by a vigilant attention to the best interest of the Comptroller while claims you are required to protect and assist, and if their affairs can be attended to by you at a time pleasant and convenient to them, the law in my judgment is fully satisfied, and your functions thereon from them can work no injury. So far as my own feelings are concerned, I shall be happy that you have an opportunity to attend to your business out of the State, provided that your public duties will permit.

With the highest respect
Your Obt. Servt.

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas,
April 17, A.D. 1850.

A. J. Hamilton Esq:,
Actg Attorney Genl.
State of Texas.
Sir:

Sir

Requiring his opinion relative to the Claim of Cotton contract with Peters and others.

An important question involving some doubt has arisen with the Commissioners appointed to issue certificates for land in

the Colony part of Peters and others, which is respectfully submitted for decision to the Attorney General, with the request that he will favor me to the Executive at his earliest convenience the result of his investigations upon the matter presented. The question is as follows. Whether a widow who emigrated to Texas, and entered the Colony grant to Peters and others as a Colonist previous to the month of July, 1848, with two children, one born, and the other two adopted children, both young children, is entitled to six hundred and fifty acres of land as the head of a family, within the definition of "head of a family" as it is expressed in Contract No1, dated August 30, 1841? And the Attorney General will be pleased to state further, whether or not, in his opinion, that part of the Contract which defines what shall constitute "a family" is in conformity with the Constitution and Laws of the State and Executive of Texas?

Sam. Sir,
Very Respectfully
Your Obt. Servt,

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
April 17, 1850.

To the Honble. A. C. Walker,
Senator 4th Sen. Dist.
Texas.

Sir.

I have the honor to receive your communication of the 30th of March, covering your resignation of the office of Senator for the 4th Senatorial District, composed of the Counties of Cooke, Collin, Dallas, Denton, Georgetown, Henderson, Kaufman and Van Zandt

accepting his resignation.

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
April 19, 1850.

To the Honble Philip F. Thomas,
Secretary of State,
Annapolis,
Maryland.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt by yesterday's mail from your communication of the 1st Instant, inclosing a Copy of the Resolutions of the General Assembly of Maryland, relative to the Slave Question.

With the highest respect
Your Obt. Servant,

Acknowledging the receipt of copy of Resolution of the General Assembly of Maryland on the Slavery question

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
April 21, 1850.

Col: Jno. W. Hard,
Commissioner of Peters' Colony.
Dallas,
Texas.

Sir.

Transmitting the opinion of the Attorney General of the State relative to the Colony Contract of Peters and others.

Your letter of the 8th instant has been received, and I take great pleasure in communicating to you at the earliest possible day the advice and opinions therein solicited upon the two points embraced. They were submitted by me to the Attorney General, and after a careful examination, I very cheerfully concur with him in the opinion he has delivered upon the first point proposed. I cannot entertain any other belief than that it was originally intended by those, who, under the late Republic, enacted the laws under which the first contract were formed, that they should so practically operate as to induce the largest amount of population in the Colonies, affording at once strength and consequent wealth. Every subsequent alteration in the law has introduced modifications still more favorable to the settlers, and I am satisfied that the construction given by the Attorney General upon the point alluded to is both legitimate and equitable, and fairly brings the case submitted to you within the definition of that part of the Contract which declares "what shall constitute a family, and in my judgment entitles the "widow" in the case you present to all the rights and privileges intended by the last Legislature to be conferred on all Colonists. If unnecessary however that I should furnish you with any additional views upon this point, I shall refer you to the Attorney General who in my estimation presented the question in a manner which I am sure will be satisfactory to you. As I still entertain my former opinion that the second section of the act, as the Attorney General has stated, is not

careful investigation, and the review, in advance, his views and deductions, arriving at the conclusion that there is nothing in the provisions of that part of the contract alluded to above, in contravention to either the laws of the State, or the State Constitution; and this question if mooted at all, would undergo judicial investigation.

In relation to the suggestions proposed by the Attorney General in the closing part of his communication for your consideration touching upon a class of claims which may possibly be presented upon you, and not enumerated in the Order, I will remark, as there may be among such many meritorious ones, and I respectfully suggest, that you take them under advisement in the manner proposed, or in any mode your good judgment may direct, for presentation. This I would be confident to your judgment and discretion.

I am highly gratified to hear of your excellent progress in the discharge of your duties, and sincerely hope your efforts may result most pleasantly to yourself, and the Country.

I am, with much respect,
Your Obt. Servt.

Circular.

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
May 1st 1838.

To the Honble Chief Justice,
County of
State of Texas.

Sir:

If it appears that in consequence of the election returns of the election not reaching the seat of the State Government.

different Counties have been directed and sent to the Secre=tary of State, instead of the Governor, while in other instan=ces they have been endorsed as "Election Returns for the Seat of Government," which endorsation is specially requi=red by the Act of the State Legislature governing the Laws; and also, that the Returns should be forwarded to the Gov=ernor. This is respectfully drawn your particular atten=tion to the subject, in order to obviate any future doubt that may arise as to the legality of the Election; and to request that a new Return of the Election in your Coun=ty be made, which, when properly endorsed, you will forward to this Department.

Very respectfully
Your obt. Servt,

N. B. A Copy of the above "Circular" was forwarded by mail to the Chief Justices of the State of Texas, viz: Gaines, Lem and Rudd.

Chas. A. Gaither, Chairman,
Chas. A. Gaither, Actg. Asst. Secty.

Executive Department,
State of Texas.
Austin, May 4, 1850.

Hiram Mayo Esq:
Postmaster,
Travis Co:
Texas.

Sir.

Returning a document with the State seal attached.

Enclosed herewith I have the pleasure of forwarding your Power of Attorney, to which the Secretary of State has affixed this Certificate of the official capacity of Rudd F. Jones, as you requested. The fee due to the State Department for the Certificate is fifty cents.

Respectfully
Your Obt. Servt,

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
May 4th 1838.

To the Hon. H. E. Castel,
Secretary of State,
Springfield,
Illinois.

Sir.

Have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 3d April 1838, which reaches me by yesterdays mail, accompanying one Copy of the 5th Volume of Gilmans Reports.

Volume.

I am Sir, very respectfully
Your Obt. Servt,

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
May 6th 1838.

Col. Asa. T. Hill,
Asst. Genl. State of Texas.
Present.

Sir.

Directing him to proceed to Galveston to receive the quota of arms furnished to the State of Texas by the U.S.

Sir

Enclosed herewith I have the honor to transmit a copy of a communication from Brevet Brigadier General Talcott, Adjutant General's Department, Washington City, D.C., to this Department, under date April 6th 1850; also an Extract of a letter from Major James H. Simmons, A.Q.M., dated, Galveston, March 22nd 1850.

By these communications you will perceive that the quota of arms, 1640 muskets in 32 boxes, to which the State is entitled under the act of the U.S. Congress of 1808, have been forwarded to Galveston, Texas, and are now in the custody of Major James H. Simmons, A.Q.M., at that place.

You are therefore hereby directed to proceed to Galveston as early as practicable, and upon arrival to receive from Major Simmons, or whoever may have them in charge, the arms above reported for, giving the requisite receipt for the same; and you will also see therefor as propriety effect the necessary arrangements for their safe transportation under your instructions to the Seat of the State Government.

It appearing that no provision has been made by the State Legislature for the expenses incurred by the Ordnance, safe-keeping and transportation of these arms, you will advise those who claim compensation for the same, that all necessary and reasonable charges thereby caused, will be laid before the next Legislature for approval, and order of payment. To effect this you will take a particular account of all such charges, as well as your own expenses, in their transmission, in order that the subject may be properly submitted for Legislative action.

I am Sir,
Very respectfully
Your obt. Servt.
J. Grant,

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
May 7th 1836.

Major James W. Simmons,
A. C. G. M. N. L. & S.
Galveston,
Texas.

Sir.

Directing him to turn over the quota of arms for the State of Texas, in his charge, to Col. J. Hill, Asst. General, &c.

In a former communication I promised to adopt some measure at an early day if practicable, to relieve you of the charge of the quota of arms belonging to the State, at present in your custody.

I have accordingly instructed Col. Hill to proceed in person to Galveston, and receive from you the arms allotted to, during the present crisis.

It is so manifestly humiliating to the State and its authorities not to afford a matter so small, and the State for the recipient of a benefit; I have taken the liberty as the means of relieving you of a burden, to draw from the Treasury the unexpended balance of an appropriation made for another object, and regret that it is not late enough to meet all the expenses necessarily incurred in the organization and outfit of these arms since their arrival at Galveston. As this amount will be barely sufficient for their transportation to Austin I have instructed Col. Hill to be careful in procuring such evidence of payments previously incurred as will enable me to present the matter for Legislative action. I respectfully refer you to his instructions.

On the part of the State I thank you for the interest you have manifested in the preservation of the Arms, and sincerely regret the difficulty you have incurred thereby.

With the highest respect
Your Obt. Sert. Grant

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
May 7, A.D. 1850.

Relative to the quota of arms supplies to Texas by the U.S. Lying at Galveston.

Brevet Brig: Genl: G. Talcott
Colonel of Ordnance,
Washington City, D.C.

Sir.

In reply to your communication relative to the quota of arms belonging to the State of Texas now lying at Galveston, I have the honor to state, that by a letter received from Major James L. Dickinson, A.D.C.M., at that place, dated March 22, A.D. 1850, I am informed, that under the instructions of Major C.A. Babbitt, A.D.M., at San Antonio, he had delivered the Agent, Mr. P. C. Payne, in his duties, and had taken charge of the arms.

I have consequently despatched the Assistant General of the State to Galveston, to make the necessary arrangements for their transportation to this place.

This subject was submitted by my predecessor, Governor Wood, to the last State Legislature, but it does not appear to have been acted upon by that Body.

I am Sir,
Very respectfully
Your Obt. Servant,

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
May 8th 1850.

To the Hon'ble U.S. Howard, M.C.
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Transmitting a petition from the inhabitants of Laredo, Texas, praying relief from certain taxes.

I have the honor herewith to enclose a copy & Translation of a petition made to the inhabitants of Laredo to the State Executive, through Mr John S. Rhea, Chief Collector of the Revenue in the Interior, at that place, praying relief from certain duties which the Custom House imposes on articles necessary for their subsistence.

As the remedies therein solicited are beyond the province of the State Executive, it being a subject entirely under the control of the General Government, and requiring the action of the Congress of the United States; I respectfully request your attention to it, and that you will at an early day lay the matter before that Body for legislative action.

If it is possible to afford them relief without incurring injurious results, I shall be much pleased; as my own personal knowledge of the peculiar situation of the petitioners, as represented in their petition, incline me to believe, that they stand greatly in need of the requested exemption, and I accordingly recommend their petition to the favorable notice of the United States Congress.

I am Sir,
Very respectfully
Your obt. Servt.

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
May 8th 1850.

To the inhabitants of
Laredo
Texas.

Gentlemen:

Reporting the action of the State Executive on their petition to be relieved from certain duties.

As it is not in the power of the Executive of the State to grant the exemption from the payment of the Custom House dues prayed for in your late petition, I have transmitted a copy of the Translation of the petition to the Hon. P. C. Howard, one of the members of the U. S. Congress from this State, requesting him to lay the same before that Body for legislative action; and I have recommended it to their favorable notice as will be seen by reference to the copy of my letter to the Hon. P. C. Howard, which accompanies this communication.

Assuring you I am most desirous to forward your views in this matter as far as practicable.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully
Your Obt. Servt.

Elc.

Relative to the Roads of native marble to the Nat. Mon.

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
May 1850.

Sir.

It is the wish of the Citizens of this State, as proper through the Legislature at its next

espire, to contribute a block of native marble or granite to the monument now being constructed at the Capitol in commemoration of the national patriotism and gratitude. It will afford me great pleasure to execute their will in an appropriate manner, and by conforming to the views and plans of those to whom the general direction of this great work has been entrusted, the very worthy purpose will be best subserved.

I must therefore respectfully request to be informed at the earliest convenient day, of the proper dimensions of the block proposed to be furnished, of the material most desirable, whether of marble or granite, and likewise if it is a part of the plan of the managers to have the execution of the State sculptures at the seat of government superintended at Washington, as it is important that this be done previous to transmission. And I respectfully suggest in this connection, that, as no artists the most competent are to be found at the Capitol, whether it would not be most desirable that the contracts be executed at the seat after its arrival there. On this, however, you will please advise me.

I have had an opportunity of being made acquainted with a description of the general design of the national monument, but the required dimensions of blocks contributed from the States is not embraced therein.

The Legislature of our State animated by a just desire of imparting all the interest possible to this slight offering of patriotism, provided that the slab proposed to be presented, should, if practicable, be procured from the Alamo or San Antonio, a place occupying a distinguished and interesting position in the history of Texas, consecrated as it is by the blood of martyred patriots; but from observations and enquiry the material of the Alamo building is deemed of too perishable a nature to be placed in a monument which is destined to last for ages.

I must further request to be informed at what time it will be necessary that the block shall reach Washington. This together with any additional information deemed essential you will please communicate at your earliest convenience.

I have the honor to be,
with the highest respect
Your Obt. Servant,

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
May 12, 1857.

To the Honble. J. J. Rusk, U. S.
Washington City, D.C.

Sir:

Relative to the slab to be furnished by Texas to the National Monument at Washington City, D.C., &c.

State the liberty I have to call your attention to a communication from this Department asking information relative to the slab to be furnished from this State to be placed in the National Monument by the order of the last Legislature. You will please read the communication, and give such a direction as will ensure me an early answer, and as far as is within my reach very distinct information to direct me in this matter, & will be particularly obliged to you for any suggestions you may consider pertinent, derived from the Board of Managers, or other sources having supervision of the matters connected with the Monument.

You will please also inform me, by return Mail, if the joint Resolution of the Legislature calling on Congress for an appropriation for certain military emblems, with the communication accompanying, has been received. In this appropriation much interest is felt here.

I am with much respect
Your Obt. Servant,

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
May 16th 1850.

Col. James Gillespie,
Superintendent of the
State Penitentiary,
Huntsville,
Texas.

Sir:

Requesting information relative to the number of fire-arms required for the use of the State Penitentiary.

I am in receipt of a letter from Mr Robert Smithers, one of the Directors of the State Penitentiary, dated May 1st 1850, in which he represents that there are no public arms at the Penitentiary, — there now in use there belonging to private individuals.

I have been officially informed that the arms furnished by the General Government for the use of the State are now lying in Galveston. I have despatched the Lieutenant General there with instructions to make the necessary arrangements for their immediate transportation to this place.

I therefore request that you will ascertain as practicable upon me what number of arms will be required for the State Penitentiary, and on receipt of your communication I will direct that arrangements be made to furnish you with them forthwith.

I am Sir,
Very respectfully
Your Obt. Servt,

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
May 17th 1850.

W. C. Mc Farlane Esq:
Washington
Texas.

Sir.

Notifying him of the appointment of Mr Wm Willis, as a Commissioner of Deeds, &c, in the State of Maine.

In consideration of the recommendations contained in your letter of the 4th Instant, I have given instructions to the Secretary of State to issue a Commission to Mr William Willis, as a Commissioner of Deeds, &c, in the State of Maine, for the State of Texas.

I am Sir
Very respectfully
Your Obt. Servant,

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
May 17, th 1850.

Samuel M. Williams Esq:
President of the Board of Pilot
Commissioners for the Port of Galveston.
Galveston,
Texas.

Sir:

Notifying him of the appointment of Mr Ed: Hill of Galveston, as a member of the Board.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 1st Instant, and, as therein requested, have this day given instructions to the Secretary of State to commission Mr Edward Hill.

Sam Sir,
Very respectfully
Your Obt. Servt,

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
May 20th 1850.

Dft. Hon. T. J. Rusk, U.S.
Washington City, D.C.

Sir:

Acknowledging the receipt of Public Documents.

I have the honor to return herewith the receipt for yesterdays mail of Part 1st of the Annual Message; and the Reports of the Patent Office for 1848.

With much esteem,
I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully
Your Obt. Servt,

Executive Department
Austin, Texas.
May 20th 1850.

John M. Broadstreet Esq:
Cincinnatti, Ohio.

Sir:

Enclosed you will re-

Enclosing a communication from the Commissioner of the General Land office.

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
May 20, 1850.

C. H. Peton - Esq.
Dist. Atty. 4th Jud. Dist.
Brownsville,
Cameron County,
Texas.

Sir:

Directing this official action on a communication from the Mexican minister at Washington City, D.C. through the U.S. Sec'ty of State.

Your attention is hereby solicited to the enclosed communication from the Commissioner of the General Land office, to the executive submitted in a communication of the 20th of April. The appropriate reference of the last question is to the Attorney General of the State. He is temporarily absent on his circuit to the Seat of Government I will elicit his written opinion which I will with pleasure transmit to you.

Very respectfully
Your obt. Servt.

Sir:

Soon after receiving the official copies of the note from the Mexican Minister at Washington City, to the U. S. Secretary of State and the Secretary of State's communication to this Department advising a copy of the translation:

By the note of the Mexican Minister you will perceive that the Mexican authorities have complained to the United States Government of the abduction and murder of the Citizens of the Mexican Republic, by some of the inhabitants of Brownsville, Texas, which complaint has been referred by the Secretary of State to this Department, officially directing investigation.

You will therefore forthwith institute such proceedings as will be necessary to ar-

correct and by the criminals, in order that the ends of justice may be secured; and as the case is represented as one of a very aggravated character, you will as early as possible inform this Department of the judicial action taken, the Executive presuming that no previous cognizance has been taken of the affair by the civil authorities in that quarter.

Your attention is particularly called to the requested agent to enable the Executive of that State to inform the Secretary of State at Washington City of the result.

Very respectfully
Your obt. Servt.

Proclamation.

By the Governor of the State of Texas.

For the Election of a Judge and Attorney for the 12th Judicial District.

Whereas, by an Act of the Legislature, approved February 9, 1870, it is required that an election be held on the first Monday in August next, in the Twelfth Judicial District, for a District Judge and a District Attorney for the said District.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, J. Hamilton Pease, Governor of the State of Texas, do, by virtue of authority in me vested, hereby order and direct that the Chief Justices of the several Counties composing the Twelfth Judicial District, to-wit, of the Counties of Young, Archer and Clay, and in case of vacancy in the office of Chief Justice, or inability of the Chief Justice, then any two of the County Commissioners, give due notice and cause to be holden in the several precincts of their respective Counties at the several precincts of their respective Counties on the said first Monday, the fifth day of August next, an election, as aforesaid, of a District Judge and District Attorney, and due returns thereof be made to the Chief Justice of Clay County, according to law, and the

Election Returns of County for District Judge and District Attorney for the Twelfth Judicial District; and the said Chief Justice of Starr County shall, on the receipt of said Returns promptly transmit the same to the Seat of Government, directed to the Secretary of State.

In Testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Austin the twentieth day of May, A. D. Eighteen hundred and eight. of the Independence of the United States the Seventy fourth, and of Texas, the fifteenth year.

L. S.

By the Governor,
Signed, James Webb,
Secretary of State.

Proclamation.

By the Governor of the State of Texas.

For the election of certain State and District and County Officers.

Whereas, by an act of the Legislature, approved February 11, A. D. 1850, it is provided that an Election shall be held on the first Monday in August next, for an Attorney General, Comptroller of Public Accounts, and State Treasurer; Now Therefore, be it known, that I, P. Hansbrough Bell, Governor of the State of Texas, do, by virtue of the authority in me vested, hereby order and direct that Polls be opened at the several precincts of the respective Counties of this State, on the first Monday, the fifth day of August next, for the election, by ballot, of Attorney General, Comptroller of Public Accounts and State Treasurer. The Chief Justices of the several Counties are in case of vacancy of the office of Chief Justice, or inability of that officer to act,

Thew any two of the County Commissioners will, accordingly give due notice, and cause the Polls opened at the several Precincts of their respective Counties on the fifth day of November next, for the election as aforesaid of Attorney General, Comptroller of Public Accounts and State Treasurer of this State. The Chief Justices aforesaid, & the County Commissioners, in case where in they are authorized by law to discharge the duties of Chief Justices of the several Counties of this State, will promptly make duplicate returns of the elections for the above named Officers, carefully sealed up, one of which will be transmitted by them to the Seat of Government directed to the Secretary of State, and endorsed "Election Returns of Counties, &c" and the other deposited in the Office of the Clerk of the County Court of their respective Counties, and

Whereas, by the aforesaid Act it is also required that an election be held, at the same time, for one District Attorney for each Judicial District of this State: Therefore, I do hereby further order and direct that the Chief Justices, and in case of vacancy or inability of said Officers to act, the any two of the County Commissioners of the Counties composing the respective Judicial Districts of this State, give due notice and cause polls to be opened, at the usual precincts of their respective Counties, for the election of One District Attorney in each respective Judicial Districts, to-wit:

For the First Judicial District, composed of the Counties of Matagorda, Wharton, Colorado, Austin, Fort Bend, Brazoria and Galveston.

For the Second Judicial District, composed of the Counties of Comal, Guadalupe, Gonzales, Bastrop, Travis, Caldwell, Hays and Williamson):

For the Third Judicial District, composed of the Counties of Washington, Lee, Burleson, Limestone, Robertson, Milam and Burleson:

For the Fourth Judicial District, composed of the Counties of Nueces, San Patricio, Refugio, Aransas, Kadien, Nueces and Kleberg:

For the Fifth Judicial District, composed of the Counties of Navarro, Ellis, Hopkins, Delta, Fannin, Fabius, San Augustine, Jasper and Newton:

For the Sixth Judicial District, composed of the Counties of Lamar, Hopkins, Hunt, Smith

Cherokee, Rusk, Panola and Harrison.

For the Seventh Judicial District, composed of the Counties of Harris, Montgomery, Walker, Grimes, Liberty, Polk, Tyler, Jefferson and Trinity.

For the Eighth Judicial District, composed of the Counties of Travis, Williamson, Hopkins, Hunt, Collin, Denton, Cooke, Grayson, Fannin, Lamar and Red River.

For the Ninth Judicial District, composed of the Counties of Houston, Anderson, Van Zandt, Kaufman, Navarro, Ellis, Tarrant and Dallas.

For the Tenth Judicial District, composed of the Counties of Gonzales, Calhoun, Jackson, Victoria, Lavaca, Wharton and Goliad, and

For the eleventh Judicial District, composed of the Counties of Travis, Bastrop, Fayette and Washington.

And the Chief Justices, or the County Commissioners, in case a vacancy shall occur by case to discharge the duties of the Chief Justice of the several Counties in said Judicial Districts, until provision shall be made by the electors and qualified as herein required.

And whereas, by an act of the Legislature, approved, March 26, 1846, it is required that an election be held on the first Monday in August next, in the several Counties of the State, for One Chief Justice, Four Commissioners, One Sheriff, One Coroner, One County Clerk, One District Clerk, Five Justices of the Peace and One Constable for each Justices Precinct, and such other County Officers as are or may be required by law to be elected by the people.

And whereas, it is further provided by an act of the Legislature, approved, January 26, 1850, that an election shall be held at the same

Time, in each County of this State, for a County Treasurer, &c.

Whereas, I do hereby further order and direct that an Election be held in each and every County of this State, (except in such of the said Counties as may have previously elected County Officers, on the first Monday, the fifth day of August next, for one Chief Justice, — Four County Commissioners, One Sheriff, One Coroner, One County Clerk, One District Clerk, Two Justices of the Peace and one Constable for each Justices Precinct, — One County Treasurer and also a District Surveyor in such of the Land Districts of this State as may then, under the Law be required to be elected, together with such other County Officers as are or may be required to be chosen by the People.

And it is further ordered and directed that the Chief Justices of the respective Counties (and in case of vacancy in that office, or inability of the Chief Justice to act, then any Two of the County Commissioners) give due notice of the said election, and order the same according to law; appoint presiding Officers where the same have not been appointed by the County Court in the several precincts, who will appoint the Judges and Clerks of said Election, and have the same conducted according to the Constitution and Laws, regulating elections, and make due return thereof to the Department of State.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Austin, the Twenty-Sixth day of May, A. D. Eighteen Hundred and Fifty; of the Independence of the United States, the Seventy-fourth, and of Texas the Fifteenth year.

L. S.

By the Governor,
(signed,) Thos. H. Duval,
Acting Secretary of State.

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
May 21st 1850.

To the Hon'ble John M. Clayton,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Acknowledging the receipt of a copy of a note from the Mexican Minister at Washington City, complaining of the murder of a Mexican citizen by some of the inhabitants of Brownsville, Texas

The undersigned has the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by the mail of the 19th Instant of a Communication from the Department of State, dated April 26th 1850, accompanying a note addressed to that Department by Señor Luis de la Rosa, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Mexican Republic at Washington City, complaining of the abduction and murder of Juan Chapa Guerra, a denizen of the Mexican Republic, by the inhabitants of Brownsville, Texas.

In reply, the undersigned has the honor to inform the Honorable Secretary of State that copies of these Communications have been forwarded to the District Attorney of that District by this Department, with instructions to institute judicial proceedings forthwith, for the apprehension and punishment of the Criminals, if the subject has not been already acted upon by the proper Tribunals.

The undersigned tenders the Honorable Secretary of State his assurances of high esteem and consideration.

Executive Department,
State of Texas.
Austin, May 22, 1850.

Col: James Gillespie,
Superintendent of the
State Penitentiary,
Huntsville,
Texas.

Sir.

Relative to the mileage claimed by Sheriffs for the Transportation of Prisoners from their respective Counties to the State Penitentiary, &c.

In reply to your letter of the 13th Instant, I will state that I had the pleasure of communicating with you in reference to the same required at the State Penitentiary, on the 16th Instant, which letter I hope, has ere this been received.

Relative to the mileage claimed by the Sheriffs for Transporting Prisoners from the different Counties of the State to the Penitentiary, your attention is directed to the ninth Section of an Act passed by the Second Legislature of the State, approved March 13, 1848, which is entitled "An Act to establish a State Penitentiary" commencing on page 79 of the Laws of the State of Texas, for 1848. To the allowances for the Transportation you refer to which are therein made, are very clear and explicit, it is unnecessary for me to give you any further instructions on the subject.

I am pleased to hear that the Penitentiary is progressing so well.

I am Sir,
Very respectfully
Your Obt. Servt.

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
May 24, 1858.

H. Burns Esq:
Galveston,
Texas.

Sir.

Accepting his resignation as a member of the Board of Pilot Commissioners for the Port of Galveston.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 16th instant, tendering your resignation as member of the Board of Pilot Commissioners for the Bay and Port of Galveston; which is hereby accepted.

Very respectfully
Your Ob't Servant,

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
May 24, 1858.

Jas. M. Williams Esq:,
President of the Board
of Pilot Commissioners,
Galveston,
Texas.

Sir.

Notifying him of the acceptance of the resignation of H. Burns Esq: a member of the Board of Pilot Commissioners at Galveston.

I received a communication by yesterday's mail from Mr H. Burns, a member of the Board of Pilot Commissioners for the Bay and Port of Galveston, tendering his resignation, which I have accept-

accepted.

I now request that you will recommend some gentleman to fill the vacancy in the Board occasioned thereby that will be agreeable to you, and upon the receipt of your nomination I will give directions to the State Department to forward his commission.

Very respectfully
Your obt: Servt,

Executive Department
Austin, Texas.
May 27, 1850.

To His Excellency
John B. Floyd,
Governor of Virginia.
Richmond, Va.

Sir.

Acknowledging the receipt of a copy of the laws of Virginia.

The mail of yesterday brought a copy of the Laws of Virginia, for which I have the honor to render my acknowledgement.

With the highest respect,
Your Excellency's
Mo Obt: Servt,

Executive Department
Austin, Texas.
May 30th 1850.

To the Hon. John T. Hill,
Judge 5th Jud. Dist.
Clarksville,
Texas.

Sir:

Accepting his resignation.

I have had the honor to receive your communication under date of the 20th Instant conveying your resignation of the Office of Judge of the 5th Judicial District of this State.

Agreeably to your request the resignation is hereby accepted to take effect and be in force, from and after the first day of August, 1850.

The required Proclamation for an election to the people to supply the vacancy occasioned by your resignation will be issued without delay. The election to be holden on the first Monday in August next.

I have the honor to be
with the highest respect
Your Obt. Servant,

Proclamation.

By the Governor of the State of Texas.

For the election of a Senator for the 4th Senatorial District.

Whereas, J. G. Walker has elected his seat in the State Legislature as Senator for Senatorial District No 4 comprising the Counties of Grayson, Cooke, Denton, Dallas, Collin, Henderson, Kaufman and Van Zandt.

Therefore, be it known that I, P. Hansbrough Bell, Governor of the State of Texas, do by virtue of the authority in me

vested by the Constitution and Laws of said State, hereby order and direct the Chief Justices of the several Counties above mentioned (and in case of vacancy in the office of Chief Justice, or inability of that officer to act, then any two of the County Commissioners to give due and legal notice of not less than five, nor more than twenty days for an election to be holden on the first Monday (the fifth day) of August next, at the several precincts, the Returning Boards of said Counties for a Senator to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of A. G. Walker, and make due return thereof to the Chief Justice of Collin County, (and in case of vacancy of the office of such Chief Justice of Collin County, or inability of that officer to act, then any two of the County Commissioners will give notice to the Senatorial elect of said District his proper Certificate of Election, and make due return thereof according to law to the Secretary of State, who shall open & examine said returns & issue to the 4th Senatorial District.

In Testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Austin, the thirty first day of May A. D. Eighteen hundred and fifty, of the Independence of the United States, the seventy fourth, and of Texas, the fifteenth year.

L. S.

By the Governor
(signed,) Geo. W. Smith,
Acting Secretary of State.

Table of the votes polled in each County for different State Governments.

Table of the number of Votes polled in each County for different State Governments. 1 Vote for the Act of the State Government. 2 Vote for the Act of the State Govern-

Government; Taken from the Election Returns Transmitted to the Chief Justice ex. and. Returned at the Executive and State Departments, before the first Monday in June, 1850.

Name of the County.	Sciotion.	Tahuacano	Galveston	Kaufville	Washington	Cass Texas.	Total number of votes polled in each of the Counties.
Anderson.	1.	"	466.	"	"	"	461.
Angelina.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Austin.	115.	3.	"	"	59.	"	177.
Bastrop.	464.	1.	"	"	1.	"	466.
Bell.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Bexar.	344.	"	1.	21.	"	2.	368.
Bowie.	1.	85.	6.	1.	"	"	93.
Brazoria.	132.	"	"	8.	55.	"	195.
Brazos.	2.	10.	1.	1.	58.	"	72.
Burleson.	108.	15.	"	1.	26.	"	150.
Caldwell.	215.	"	"	"	1	"	215.
Calhoun.	194.	"	"	"	1.	"	195.
Cameron.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Cap.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Cherokee.	16.	10.	660.	75.	"	"	761.
Collin.	1.	117.	19.	"	"	"	137.
Colorado.	155.	"	"	"	1.	"	156.
Comal.	238.	4.	"	3.	"	"	245.
Cooke.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Dallas.	"	338.	1.	"	"	"	339.
Denton.	"	35.	2.	10.	"	"	47.
De Witt.	112.	1.	"	"	3.	"	116.
Ellis.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
El Paso.	754.	"	"	3.	"	1.	758.
Falls.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Fannin.	20.	228.	1.	"	"	4.	253.
Fayette.	409.	"	"	"	2.	1.	412.
Fort Bend.	26.	3.	2.	2.	66.	"	99.
Galveston.	54.	4.	19.	62.	121.	"	260.
Guadalupe.	177.	"	"	1.	"	"	178.
Gillespie.	229.	"	"	"	"	"	229.
Goliad.	50.	"	"	2.	"	"	52.
Gonzales.	169.	"	"	1.	"	"	170.
Carried forward,	3980.	854.	1172.	191.	393.	8.	6604.

Name of the County.	Anderson.	Atascosa.	Bastrop.	Bandera.	Brazoria.	Brazos.	Total number of votes cast in each of the Counties
Brought forward,	3.986.	854.	1.172.	191.	393.	8.	6.604.
Grayson.	2.	103.	3.	"	1.	"	109.
Grimes.	8.	100.	2.	27.	113.	"	250.
Harris.	147.	92.	"	117.	28.	"	384.
Harrison.	27.	93.	11.	30.	"	"	231.
Hays.	60.	"	1.	"	"	"	61.
Henderson.	9.	29.	78.	"	"	"	116.
Hopkins.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Houston.	18.	15.	138.	23.	20.	1.	215.
Hunt.	4.	130.	"	"	"	"	134.
Jackson.	70.	"	"	"	"	"	70.
Jasper.	20.	17.	"	22.	"	"	59.
Jefferson.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Kaufman.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Kinney.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Laundes.	64.	89.	38.	31.	"	"	222.
Lavaca.	84.	"	"	"	"	"	84.
Lee.	6.	103.	38.	10.	"	"	157.
Liberty.	2.	2.	36.	99.	11.	"	150.
Limestone.	10.	288.	8.	"	5.	"	311.
Matagorda.	145.	"	"	2.	"	2.	149.
McClennan.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Medina.	74.	"	"	85.	11.	"	170.
Milam.	208.	2.	"	"	12.	"	222.
Montgomery.	41.	20.	"	159.	10.	"	230.
Nacogdoches.	19.	118.	39.	73.	"	"	249.
Navarro.	5.	347.	1.	4.	2.	"	359.
Newton.	6.	2	"	24.	"	"	32.
Nueces.	164.	"	"	2.	2.	"	168.
Panola.	39.	14.	7.	17.	"	"	77.
Polk.	3.	"	76.	113.	"	1.	192.
Presidio.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Red River.	16.	231.	17.	4.	2.	"	270.
Refugio.	33.	"	"	"	"	"	33.
Robertson.	1.	82.	"	"	19.	"	102.
Rusk.	120.	37.	125.	27.	"	1.	310.
Sabine.	27.	91.	2.	19.	1.	1.	141.
San Augustine.	16.	142.	5.	1.	"	"	164.
Carried forward,	5.504.	3.001.	1.797.	1.079.	630.	14.	12.025.

Name of the County.	Austin.	Johnson.	Palestine.	Huntsville.	Washington.	Sanitary Vote.	Total number of votes polled in each of the Counties.
Bowie & Howard,	3.504.	3.001.	1.797.	1.079.	630.	14.	12.025.
Coby Patricio	104.	1.	"	"	"	"	105.
Santa Fé.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Shelby.	17.	96.	6.	42	"	"	161.
Smith.	130.	6.	37.	15.	"	8.	196.
Starr.	203.	"	"	"	2.	"	205.
Tarrant.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Titus.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Travis.	973.	3.	"	1.	1.	"	978.
Trinity.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Tyler.	9.	21.	"	76.	"	"	106.
Upshur.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Uvalde.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Van Zandt.	7.	4.	43.	"	"	"	54.
Victoria.	126.	"	"	"	"	1.	127.
Walker.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Washington.	73.	10.	1.	2.	509.	"	595.
Webb.	171.	"	"	"	"	"	171.
Wharton.	86.	"	"	"	"	"	86.
Williamson.	272.	"	"	"	1.	"	273.
Wood.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Worth.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Total number of Votes cast in all the Counties.	7.675.	3.142.	1.884.	1.215.	1.143.	23.	15.082.

State of Texas.

We, the undersigned, acting by virtue of, and in conformance with the Constitution, and a Law passed by the Legislature of said State, approved January 24th, A.D. 1850, entitled "an act to provide for holding an election for the permanent location of the Seat of Government of the State"; do hereby certify; that the foregoing Table contains a true and correct statement of all the legal votes polled in each

of the respective Counties of said State for different places for the seat of the State Government, which were received at the Executive and State Department before the first Monday in June, A. D. 1850.

Ben. T. Hill
Asst Gen.l

(Seal)

Comp. Gen.l Land office

Proclamation.

By the Governor of the State of Texas.

Declaring the election of the City of Austin for the permanent seat of the State Government until the year 1870.

Whereas by the Constitution of the State, and the Laws approved January 24th 1850, it was provided, that an election for the permanent location of the Seat of Government, should be holden throughout the State, on the fourth day of March last, and,

Whereas, said election was held

in accordance with the provisions of the law above mentioned, and due return thereof made to the Executive of the State, and,

Whereas, by the aforesaid Act of the Legislature, it was made the duty of the Governor to open and count the returns of said Election, on the first Monday in June, Anno Domini One thousand eight Hundred and fifty, in the presence of the Secretary of State, Adjutant General, Commissioner of the General Land Office, Comptroller of Public Accounts, Treasurer thereof, and such Citizens as might choose to be present.

Now therefore, be it known, that I, J. Pinckney Henderson, Governor of the State of Texas, did, in conformity to law, on the first Monday (being the third day) of June, Anno Domini One thousand eight hundred and fifty, at the Executive Office, and in the presence of the Acting Secretary of State, the Adjutant General, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, the Comptroller of Public Accounts, did many Citizens of the State, open and count all the Returns of said Election legally made, which had been received by the Executive Department; and having caused a true and correct Record to be made of said Returns then and there to be made, and it appearing thereby that the City of Austin received a majority of the whole number of votes returned.

I therefore do hereby declare, and make known, that the said City of Austin is constitutionally and legally chosen, the permanent Seat of Government of the State of Texas, until the year One Thousand eight hundred and seventy, unless the State shall sooner be divided.

Done at the City of Austin, on the fourth day of June, Anno Domini One thousand eight hundred and fifty, of the Independence of the United States of America the Seventy-

L. S.

Fourth, and of Texas the fifteenth year.

By the Governor,
Signed, Thos. H. Duval,
Actg Secretary of State.

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
June 4th 1850.

To the Editor of
"The South Western American."
Austin,
Texas.

Sir:

Regretting publication of Major Neighbors report of his Campaign to organize the Counties on the Upper Rio Grande.

I have received from Major Robert S. Neighbors Special Commissioner appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to locate the lands of the State for the unorganized Counties of the North Western portion, all important information connected with his mission, and as it is deemed by me highly proper that the people of Texas should have it as early as possible for consideration, I respectfully request that you publish the same in your next paper. The information desired is herewith transmitted.

Very respectfully
Your obt. Servt.

N. B. A similar communication was at the same time made to the Editor of the "State Gazette," Austin, Texas.
Chas. L. Cathcart, Actg Privt. Secty.

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
June 4th 1850.

Col: James Gillespie
Superintendent of the
State Penetentiary.
Huntsville,
Texas.

Sir:

Directing him to apply to J. Wood & Co of Washington, Texas, for one Box of arms for the use of the State Penetentiary.

The arms called for by you for the use of the State Penetentiary can be supplied on your order to Joseph Wood & Co of the Town of Washington, Texas, to whom they have been consigned. You will apply to that firm for one Box which the Adjutant General informs me contains twenty two stand with their equipments as I consider that number as many as you will require. These arms were issued to the State by the General Government some years since and have been lying in depot in Galveston. They are said to be in good condition. They were originally consigned to Nesbitt Wood & Co and in the event of their having forwarded the whole of them to Austin, before your order reaches Washington, I will endeavour as soon as practicable to have a box sent to you from this place. On the receipt of the Arms you will transmit to Colonel Hill, the Adjutant General, full receipts for the same.

I am Sir,
Very respectfully
Your obt. Servt.

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
June 4th 1850.

Brevet Maj: Genl. G. M. Brooke,
Comdg 8th Mil: Dept: U.S.A.
San Antonio,
Texas.

Genral:

Relative to the military defence of the Indian frontier of Texas

I am much obliged to you for the copy of your letter to General Scott, and I am happy to express to you my entire concurrence with the views you have taken of the proper mode to be pursued in putting a termination to the unhappy predatory warfare which has so long afflicted the Frontier, and which must continue unless some plan, similar to the one you have suggested, is adopted by the General Government. It is indeed a matter of regret that a Government so powerful as the United States does not place herself in an attitude superior to the attacks of the miserable deluded race now constantly entailing misery and loss on our weak settlements and settlers making depredations upon themselves.

Political considerations and the adjustment of certain preliminaries between the General and the State Governments may, if it be true, be important and necessary, before a fixed Indian policy can be established with the Tribes within this State, & the existing difficulties be entirely removed; but the ordinary suggestions of humanity would seem to indicate that certain measures, though temporary, should be employed to meet present exigencies. The blood of many worthy but unfortunate men yet warm upon our prairies cries aloud for sympathy and appeals to the General Government for the interposition of its strong arm

In adverting to the defects of the plan of defence as it now exists on this frontier, I beg you will be assured, General, that I have no desire to censure you, but on the contrary, in common with the people of this State, I have witnessed, with pleasure, the active and praiseworthy efforts you have made to afford ample protection to our frontier. The cause of our continued Indian troubles is most clearly traceable to the City of Washington, and I am always far from acquitting our State Government from participation in the general blame. During the session of the last Legislature, I urged the subject of our Indian relations upon its notice with zeal, and with the best views and expectations I obtained from the Legislature co-operative laws with those of the United States specially applicable to our own frontier, and that would enable me, the Executive, to regulate the intercourse of our Citizens with the Indians, and when required, to furnish military aid. The Legislature acknowledged the necessity of such action, but unfortunately adverted in other matters to this most important measure, and utterly neglected; the consequences of the omission has, and will continue to be felt heavily by me, as I cannot lead, so far as I desire, that aid and co-operation with the military commander of the frontier, as regards the movements and transactions of our own Citizens, now employed to them in this need. From my application if required, I am sure such steps as your Commander could afford it.

I am not without a lively sympathy for the destitute, and hapless Tribes of Indians who inhabit our Country. In their favour I have as much as any, and who by our Constitution and laws have no right whatever; and I am not insensible to the obligations of the General Government to succour the weak and miserable for their speedy amelioration; nor do I forget the duty of our State to use its best exertion for the consummation of this end, but paramount of

obligations to our citizens, do not allow me to ex-
-tend to the Red man kindness, or policy, or aid,
when it costs one drop of the blood of our citi-
-zens, or the sacrifice of their lives, and we must ac-
-quiesce in the necessity which obliges us to consid-
-er them as the very worst of enemies so long as the
property of our frontier inhabitants is appropriated
to their use whenever opportunity stimulates their
thieving propensities, and their desire for revenge
shall continue to be gratified upon the defenceless
beings who may chance to fall upon their coast-
-ers.

Your suggestions, General, are good;
let the Indians have a Country — Hunting ground
— Trading houses be established among them —
Interpreters to deal with and the trade properly
regulated, and let annuities be given them.
They should, if possible, be secured from all
molestation to the settlement of this Country. So
much blood has been spilled on both sides to
prevent us to be good neighbours. Indeed, I
am satisfied that there is no other alternative
than their removal, or their total extinction.

Though cramped in my location
from the want of suitable provisions by the Le-
-gislature touch of the State Government, you
still have my assurances that whatever I
can do as auxiliary in the attainment of the
great object, (viz;) Peace and security to the
frontier, shall always be at hand, if worthy
of acceptance.

With much respect
I have the honor to be
Your Obt. Servt.

Executive Department
Austin, Texas.
June 6th 1850.

To the Honble John J. Hill,
Judge of the 8th Judl Dist.
Carrollton,
Texas.

Sir.

Relative this protem appointment as Judge of the 8th judicial district.

The acceptance of your designation of the office of Judge of the 8th Judicial District To take effect from and after the first day of August next involves, as you are aware, the duty; That before a certificate of election can issue for the 8th day, To the successful candidate, to fill the vacancy occasioned by your designation, the period specified by Law for holding the Courts will have lapsed in several Counties embraced in the 8th Judicial District, necessarily involving thereby, much delay and inconvenience to many persons. Finding myself so circumstanced myself authorized by Law To provide suitably against such a contingency I have, after investigation and full intelligent legal reflection resolved during and right of the Executive To make a provisional appointment, I arrived at the conclusion, that it would be proper for me, by the authority of the aforesaid To the election Law of 1876, approved March the 16th, To make a temporary appointment of Judge for the 8th Judicial District. Acting under this conviction, it will afford me pleasure, if it accords with your views and wishes, To tender To you the appointment; and in doing so I am satisfied that the interest of the District will be best subserved, and the wishes of the people thereby satisfactorily met.

I request that you will answer this letter by the return mail.

With the highest respect,
Your Obt. Servt

Proclamation.

By the Governor of the State of Texas.

For the election for Judge for the 8th Judicial District, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Honble John J. Mills

Whereas, the Honble John J. Mills has resigned his seat as District Judge in and for the Eighth Judicial District of this State, composed of the Counties of Bowie, Titus, Hopkins, Hunt, Collin, Denton, Cooke, Grayson, Fannin, Lamar and Red River, which resignation will take effect and be in force from and after the first day of August next.

Now Therefore, be it known, that I, J. Hamilton Bell, Governor of the State of Texas, do, by virtue of the authority in me vested, hereby order and direct that the Chief Justices [illegible] in case of vacancy in the office of Chief Justice, or inability of that officer to act, then any two of the County Commissioners of the several Counties comprising the said Eighth Judicial District, give due notice and cause holy to be opened at the usual precincts of their respective Counties, on the first Monday (the fifth day of August next, for the election of a District Judge, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation aforesaid.

And the Chief Justices, (or in case of vacancy in the office of Chief Justice, or inability of that Officer to act, then any two of the County Commissioners of the several Counties aforesaid, will promptly make duplicate returns of the election held in their respective Counties for the election of a District Judge as aforesaid, carefully sealed up, one of which returns will be transmitted by them to the seat of Government, directed to the Secretary of State, and endorsed "Election Returns of County, for District Judge for the 8th Judicial District," and the other deposited in the Office of the Clerk of the County Court of their respective Counties.

In Testimony whereof, I have

hereunto set my hand, and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Austin this the sixth day of June, A. D. Eighteen hundred and fifty, of the Independence of the United States the seventy-fourth, and of Texas the fifteenth years.

By the Governor,
Signed, James Webb,
Secretary of State.

State of Texas.

Description of sentence decreed against Edward Bombe by the District Court of Brazoria County, at its Spring Term, A. D. 1850.

Whereas, it has been represented to me, that at the Spring Term, Anno Domini One Thousand Eight hundred and fifty, of the District Court of Brazoria County, Edward Bombe, a Citizen of said County, was found guilty of theft, and sentenced to one years imprisonment in the Penetentiary:

Now be it known, that I, P. Hansborough Bell, Governor of the State of Texas, for divers satisfactory reasons to me made known, by virtue of the authority in me vested by the Constitution and Laws of the said State, do hereby pardon and release the said Edward Bombe, from the effects of said sentence, and direct his release therefrom: And I do hereby require the Clerk of the District of Brazoria County, to make such entries on the records of said Court, as to give full effect to this remission and release the said Edward Bombe from the sentence of imprisonment aforesaid.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at the City of Austin,

L. S.

Given, The Fourth day of June, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundreds and fifty, and of the Independence of Texas, the fifteenth.

By the Governor,
Edward, T. Thos. H. Duval,
Acting Secretary of State.

State of Texas.

Remission of sentence decreed against James M. Rush, by the District Court of Tyler County, at its Spring Term, a.D. 1850.

Whereas, it has been represented to me, that at the Spring Term, Anno Domini One Thousand Eight Hundred and fifty, of the District Court of Tyler County, James M. Rush, a citizen of said County, was found guilty of misdemeanor and adjudged upon Calvin Pierce, and sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars:

Now be it known, that I, Sam Houston Hall, Governor of the State of Texas, for satisfactory reasons to me made known, by virtue of the authority in me vested by the Constitution and Laws of said State, do hereby remit the said fine of fifty dollars, and discharge the said James M. Rush from the payment of the same;

And the Clerk of the District Court of Tyler County, is hereby directed to furnish such entries on the Court as to give full effect of the fine hereby remitted.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at the City of Austin, this, the Fourth day of June, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundreds and fifty, and

L. S.

Of The Independence of Texas,
The fifteenth.

By The Governor
Signed, A. Dr. H. Lewis,
Acting Secretary of State.

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
June 12, 1850.

To The Hon'ble John J. Hill,
Judge of The 5th Jud. Dist:
Clarksville,
Texas.

Sir.

Relative to a judgment against Clement Keys=Town formerly Red River County.

I have received a Petition from Harriet Heirtzman, a Citi=zen of Cherokee County, in which it appears that when he was a Citizen of Red River County, he was indicted for an af=fray in that County, and that he gave bail for his appearance in the sum of Five hundred Dollars; that in consequence of the other bail having left the State, and his own Attorney assuring him that he would clear him, and that he need not ap=pear himself, as well as being unacquainted with the Law, he did not make his appear=ance at Court on the day of trial, but con=sequently judgment was rendered against him and his bail, ten days after the ad=journment of the Court. The facts have been represented to me as being substantially correct, and the petition is supported by affi=davits from six fellow citizens with about One hun=dred signatures, representing Heirtzman to be an old man, father of a large family.

Although I am desirous of affording any relief that the circumstances of the case would warrant, I am wholly unacquainted with the proceedings had in the case from the court of the Fourteenth Judicial District, and as I wish to exercise sound discretion in the extension of executive clemency, I have written to request from you any information in the subject you may have, and your opinion in the case for my better guidance in the matter.

With much regard,
I am Sir,
Your ob. Ser't
[illegible]

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
June 12, 1850.

To the Hon. C. N. Baird,
Judge of the 11th Judicial Dist.
San Fe,
New Mex.

Sir.

General instructions relative to his official position.

Upon examination as Judge of the 11th Judicial District, have thought proper to make some suggestions connected with your official duties, based upon information derived from Major R. S. Neighbors, Special Commissioner, who, about two weeks since, arrived here from Santa Fe.

The existing state of things in that Territory, so hostile to the principles and spirit of the Federal Union, as well the actions taken by Colonel Monroe (the United States Military Commander there) as expressed to the Hon. [illegible]

Holding of a convention for the purpose of forming a State Constitution, I am fully convinced by my neighbors. Under that Officer has acted without authority which cannot be supposed; it is now evident that the Administration is actuated by unfriendly to the rights of the State, by encouraging the people of Santa Fé in their scheme of forming a separate government.

But whether this movement be the act of the Citizens of Santa Fé alone, or they be encouraged and aided therein by the Government or Officials of the United States, in Washington. Its effect is alike injurious to the just claims of Texas, and I cannot believe that her people will tamely submit it to succeed. For myself, as the Chief Executive Officer of the State, I am determined to maintain her honor and rights, in this matter, by a prompt use of all the means afforded to me, under the Constitution and laws.

In the mean time it is evident that your presence at Santa Fé can be of no service to the State. You cannot hold a Court there, nor is there any one act appertaining to your official duties, which you can there perform. Your Honor may stay there, clothed as you are, with all official character which is neither denied nor rejected, is only calculated to embolden contemptible the State which you represent.

I therefore write upon you the propriety of at once leaving Santa Fé, and taking up your residence at El Paso, until the State can enforce its jurisdiction over the former. You will, doubtless, informed by Major Neighbors, of his success in organizing the County of El Paso. This organization took place without any opposition on the part of the people there. The various County Officers were duly elected, and a full set of the laws of the State, and of the late Republic, have been sent on from the State Department, for their use.

But although the people of El Paso County came thus cheerfully under the juris-

jurisdiction of the State, there is some danger that their allegiance may be shaken by attempts made from Santa Fe or other quarters. They are widely separated from the American portion of the State, and their communication with it is, at best, very uncertain, and can only take place occasionally. All their associations and ties are with their own countrymen in Santa Fe and New Mexico, with whom they are directly connected, and it is but natural to suppose that influences may be exerted from those quarters which will render them discontented and averse to the portion which has now recently become an organized portion of the State.

If in the mean time, as well as others which your good sense will readily suggest to you, shall occasion delay in the transmission of the proceedings of the Legislature, and that you will proceed there with as little delay as possible. You are informed by many petitioners that many of the citizens of El Paso County desire, that terms of the District Court should be holden there without delay, as there were many matters of interest requiring some judicial action. Although no law has been passed by the Legislature, appointing a time for holding the Court there, I see no impropriety in your doing so, after giving due notice of the same. Should you hold a Court (which I would be glad you would do) I will draw my draft for the same duly legalized at the next meeting of the Legislature. I do not conceive there will be the least difficulty.

Your presence at El Paso with your official character, will give to the acts of that County confidence in the State Government. It will enable you to discover and counteract any effort which may be made in opposition to the rights of the State. To enforce the laws by means of your judicial authority, and to encourage the dependence by expressing to the people our causes of complaint which they may have, and, so far as practicable, to redress the same you will

Whatever measures will tend to the preservation of order in the County, the comfort of its Citizens, and their fidelity to your Government, you will please employ, as your discretion may approve. You will be enabled to ascertain at an early day, the amount which may be made at Santa Fe, for calculated protection to the rights & interests of the State, and Should you to keep me advised of them by every opportunity that offers.

Let me know as soon as possible, the result of the actions taken in Santa Fe for the Establishment of a Constitutional State Government.

Very respectfully
Your Obt. Servt.

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
June 19 1850.

Hon. Wm. R. King,
U. S. Senate,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir.

Transmitting a communication to the Texas delegation in the U. S. Congress, relative to the Santa Fe questions.

I have the honor to transmit, enclosed herein, a communication with two accompanying papers addressed to the Senators and Representatives of this State in the General Congress, in relation to the Santa Fe' question, to which I respectfully draw their particular attention for those enclosed. The instructions referred to in the papers were made by my direction.

I have also written to the President of the United States, on the subject, enclosing the Proclamation of Colonel John Mun-

Monroe, U. S. Army, acting as Military and Civil Governor of the District of Rio Nueces, in which he directs the election to be held for the Delegates to the State Convention, one of which is intended for Laredo. It is my desire that you see His Excellency as soon as possible, and obtain in reply to my communication herein, whether he recognizes and sanctions the movement alluded to; I should be entirely in the affirmative. Such you to have done this accompanied with protest.

The present State of affairs in Santa Fe under an immediate military action on the part of the State requires in that quarter. Whether Texas take the requisite steps without the sanction of the State Legislature I have not yet determined.

Please acknowledge the receipt of this as early as possible.

Sam Houston

Relative to a demand from the Governor of Arkansas for Ira R. Whitman, a refugee from justice.

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
June 13, 1850.

To the Hon. T. H. Scurry,
Judge, &c, &c, &c.
Crockett,
Texas.

Sir:

In the hands of Gen. Henderson on his way to California I observed your communication of the 4th inst., accompanying a demand from His Excellency, the Governor of the State of Arkansas

Arkansas, for the use & ben. of Wm. D. Kittrell, a copy
from that file, also search from the Penitentiary.

So it appears that the copy of the In-
=dictment under which said Kittrell was convict-
=ed, is not signated by the Governor Certificate, as
the law herein on that subject requires, I have deem
=ed it advisable to communicate with Your Excellen
=cy, requesting compliance with the law herein
referred to, prior to my taking any further steps
in the matter.

With much respect
Your obt. Servt.

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
June 13, A.D. 1850.

To the Clerk of the
Dist. Court of Red River Co.
Clarksville
Texas.

Sir:

Staying execution, bail-bond of Charles Keightner.

Petition has been lately presented at this Department from a Mr. Charles Keightner, praying Executive clemency in the stay of an execution ordered by the District Court of your County on the bail-bond in the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, for his due appearance before the Court on the charge of assault and battery, judgment having been rendered against him for non appearance before said Court, and execution directed accordingly.

I therefore request that such Court of Inquiry be ordered as will enable me to arrive at a decision, your earliest

The execution, and any further action on the aforesaid bail bond.

Also request any information etc-ive to the merits of the case that you may possess.

I am Sir,
Respectfully
Your Obt. Servant,

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
June 18, 1850.

T. J. Lontes Esq:
Henry,
Texas.

Sir:

Relative to his appointment as Notary Public of Cherokee Co;

Your communication of the 31st of January accompanying a petition from Mr Charles Hyltower with has been unavoidably delayed, as it has but recently reached this Department.

As you request in your letter I have given instructions to the Secretary of State to forward you a Commitment as a Notary Public for Cherokee County.

Mr Hyltowers petition has received my best consideration, and should some additional information relative to the case be obtained and prove favorable, I shall have much pleasure in receiving Mr H. from his confinement. In the interim I have directed the Clerk of the District Court of Cherokee County to stay the execution.

Very respectfully,
Your Obt. Servant

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
June 14th 1850.

To His Excellency.
Z. Taylor,
President of the United States.

Sir.

Relative to the proclamation of Colonel John Munroe, U.S.A. at Santa-Fe.

By authority of the Legislature of Texas, the Executive of this State on the February last dispatched a Special Commissioner with full power and instructions to extend the civil jurisdiction of this State over the unorganized Counties of El Paso, North Presidio and Santa-Fe situated upon its north western limits.

That Commissioner has reported to me, in official form, that the military officers employed in the service of the United States, stationed at Santa-Fe, interfered, with the inhabitants, adversely to the fulfilment of his object by employing their influence in favor of the establishment of a separate State Government East of the Rio Grande and within the rightful limits of the State of Texas. Commissioner informs that the Proclamation of Colonel John Munroe, acting under the orders of the Government of the United States under the designation of Civil and Military Governor of the Territory of New Mexico.

I do my respectfully request that your Excellency will cause me to be informed, at your earliest convenience, whether or not this officer has acted in this matter under the orders of his Gov

Government, and whether his proclamation meets with the approval of the President of the United States.

With assurances of distinguished consideration,
I have the honor to be
Your Excellency's
Most Obt. Servt,

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
June 14th 1850.

To His Excellency,
John Pulaski Hume,
Governor of the State of Arkansas.
Little Rock,
Arkansas.

Sir:

Relative to his demand for Ira B. Whitmore, a fugitive from justice from the State of Arkansas.

I have the honor to acknowledge the recent receipt, by private hand, of a demand from Your Excellency for the arrest and delivery of one Ira B. Whitmore, a fugitive from justice from the State of Arkansas.

Although my predecessor appear to have refused to deliver such criminal refugees who made their escape to Texas prior to this State organization; still, as I am satisfactorily informed that the said Ira B. Whitmore has a very bad reputation and that he is a dangerous member of society I feel the moral obligation to render any assistance that I can consistently with myself and duty to do, and shall consequently depart from the course hitherto pursued in such cases.

I observe, however, that the indictment is not authenticated by Your Excellency's certificate, as required by the act of the General Congress of the United States, approved February 12th 1793, which will be found on pages 299 and 300 of the 5th Volume of the Laws of the United States of America, from the 4th of March, 1789 to the 4th of March, 1815, published by Bioren and Duane of Philadelphia, in 1815, to which I respectfully draw Your Excellencys attention.

As the criminal may avail himself of this non-compliance with the law, I have enclosed herewith the Indictment and Demand of Your Excellency for his delivery accompanied by the warrant that the necessary certificate referred to above be appended and that it be then transmitted to me.

On its receipt in due form, I will issue the necessary orders for his arrest and delivery to the custody of such person Your Excellency may designate, in order that the ends of justice may be duly fulfilled.

With the highest esteem and respect
I have the honor to be
Your Excellencys
Most Obt. Servant,

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
June 14, 1839.

D. P. Dooley Esq:
Clerk,
Cherokee County,
Texas.

Sir:

Relative to his resignation as a Notary Public for Chaves County.

Upon examination of the records of the State Department, I find, that Joseph L. Hoff Esq., who was appointed a Notary Public on the 21st of August, 1847, resigned his commission on the 5th of April, 1849, and that you then received the appointment to fill the vacancy occasioned by that resignation.

Your present commission, therefore, does not expire until the 21st of August, 1851, at which time should you desire a renewal of the appointment you will please notify me.

Respectfully
Your Obt. Servant,

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
June 15th 1850.

To His Excellency
Zachary Taylor,
President of the United States.
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Relating against the act of Col. John Munroe, U.S.A. in calling a convention for State Constitution in New Mexico.

Under the authority of an act passed at the late session of the Legislature, Major R. E. Neighbors was appointed by me Special Commissioner on behalf of this State, to effect a civil organization of the County of Santa-Fe, and he accordingly proceeded there in March last.

Colonel John Munroe, commanding the U.S. Military Department, hearing of the approach of the Commissioner, addressed a Circular letter to his Subordinate Officers in that Department, ordering a strict non interference with him in the discharge of

his duties. A copy of this circular letter was received by the Commissioners, whilst on his way to Santa Fé. It was not his ratifying them, as the evidence of his unfriendly attitude extended to be occupied by the General Government, but inquired him until confirmed in the views of his mission. Soon after, however, after his arrival at Santa Fé, Colonel Monroe, Chief Justice of Military and Civil Government of the Territory of New Mexico, and acting, as must be presumed, under your instructions, issued a proclamation on the 23rd of April last, directing the qualified electors of New Mexico to hold an election for delegates to form a State Constitution for that Territory.

I need not express to your Excellency the surprise and indignation which that act has excited among the people of Texas. It can be regarded in no other light, than as the evidence of a determination on the part of the Chief Executive of the American Union, not only to deny the right of this State to a participation in the new territory, but to exercise an exclusive direction over it. Your will recollect to your Excellency the well known principle upon which Texas bases her title to the territory in question, or addition to her present limits. It is sufficient to say, that this title comprehends the boundaries of the limits of Texas, it cannot be disputed by the Government of the United States, but is wholly irrelative from any question as to the right of local government, by every legal and moral consideration.

I deem it my duty, therefore, in the name, and on behalf of the people of Texas, most respectfully, but earnestly, to protest against the act of the question, as contrary to the compact of annexation, and the Constitution of the United States; as insulting to the honor, and in violation of the just rights of this State.

I am, Very Respectfully
Your Ob't. Servant,

Relative to commissions for certain persons as Pilot Commissioner and Pilots for the port of Galveston.

Executive Department
Austin, Texas.
June 19th 1850.

Col. Samuel M. Williams,
President of the Board of
Pilot Commissioners for the
Port of Galveston.
Galveston,
Texas.

Sir.

In consideration of the recommendations contained in your communication of the 3d Instant, I have directed the Acting Secretary of State, to commission Captain John J. Slatter, as a member of your Board, and to renew the commission of Captain Andrew Morre, as a Branch Pilot for the Port of Galveston, at the expiration of the present period fixed by him, the 29th day of June next.

Very respectfully
Your Obt. Servt.

E. Pendleton Department
Austin, Texas.
June 20, 1850.

To the Clerk of the

District Court of Comal County.
New Braunfels,
Texas.

Sir:

Staying proceedings in the case of Jacob Lonkosh, convicted of adultery.

Two petitions have been received at this Department relative to the case of Jacob Lonkosh, who was convicted, at the last Term of the District Court of your County, of adultery, and fined two hundred dollars and costs of Court; each of these petitions have received the signatures of respectable citizens of New Braunfels, and as one prays the execution of the fine, neither entirely, or in part, and the other prays that the decision of the Court may be allowed to take due effect, and as I am not in possession of any additional information relative to the case which would enable me to act in the discretion of the Executive clemency, whilst I feel anxious to afford the accused any relief that justice would permit, I have therefore to request you to suspend the execution of the sentence until you have further communication from this Department, and, in the interim, I request to be furnished with such further information as you may be able to give.

I am respectfully
Your Obt. Servt.

Proclamation.

By the Governor of the State of Texas.

Covering the State Legislature in extra session on the 12th of August, 1850.

Whereas, in the opinion of the Executive, an "occasion" has transpired since the adjournment of the Legislature, such as is contemplated in the Constitution, rendering it

necessary and proper. To convene the Legislature of the State in extraordinary session.

Now, Therefore, I, S. Houston, Governor of the State of Texas, by virtue of the authority in me vested by the constitution, do, by these presents, convene the Senators and Representatives composing the Legislature of this State, to shall assemble in special session at the Capitol in the City of Austin, on the Council of Texas, on the second Monday the 12th day of August next, to deliberate and take action upon, as their wisdom may direct, such matters as shall then and there be presented involving the honor and rights of the State.

In Testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Austin, this the first day of July, in the year of our Lord Eighteen hundred and fifty-four, of the Independence of the United States, the seventy-ninth, and of Texas, the eighteenth.

L. S.

By the Governor:
(Signed) Thos. H. Duval,
Acting Secretary of State.

A true copy of the foregoing Proclamation will be forwarded by mail this day to each member of the State Legislature.

Chas. A. Harris,
Acting Private Secretary.

Austin, Texas.
July 1st 1854.

Instructions relative to military companies for the Santa Fé expedition.

Dear Sir.

I shall having been made by the Executive for an extra session of the State Legislature to meet at the Capitol on the second Monday, inst. Current next, in order to obtain the action of that Body on a contemplated military movement to Santa-Fé, for the support of the rights of Texas to the disputed territory; and as former military experience and capability have induced me to select you as a suitable person, I am desirous, if agreeable to yourself, that you should, as early as possible, enroll a full company, to consist of the aggregate one hundred men; who will have to furnish themselves with a good mule, or Horse; Mules are far preferable to Horses on this expedition, a rifle, two pistols, and the necessary horse equipage, so that they may be well mounted and effectually armed; it being important that nothing should be wanting to ensure the efficiency of the command.

It is necessary that this expedition should be made to take, or its destination at the latest, by the 1st of September next, I have thus far anticipated the action of the Legislature that no time may be lost, and to enable you to have your Company in readiness immediately after the receipt of such further orders as will be given you when the action of the Legislature is made known.

On the receipt of this you will please notify me forthwith of your acceptance, or non-acceptance of the commission, that I may act accordingly; should you accept, I request your particular attention to the instructions herein contained.

The proper organization of the Company will be, One Captain, one First Lieutenant, two Second Lieutenants, four Sergeants, four Corporals, two Buglers, one Farrier and Blacksmith and eighty pde Privates.

In the Enrollment of the Company you will be required to state fully in each number, that it will devolve upon the State Legislature to sanction and support this movement

by making the necessary movements to carry it out.

I have been thus explicit so that I may not by possibility mislead any one, or be misunderstood. I shall call upon the Legislature for both the honor of the State, and this is the only means by which it can be done. Explain fully to every man you may enrol, so that no dissatisfaction may arise. I have every confidence that the Legislature will sustain me by providing for the Expedition; and as soon as it is determined I will advise you by express. I shall not call for less than one thousand men; so that strength may give confidence and ease to the movement.

In the election of the members of the Congress I would suggest an equal distribution among the Counties according to the one in which you reside, so that every County should, as far as practicable, have a chance to furnish its quota, and participate in the movement.

Your friend
and obt. Servt.

N. B. Copies of the foregoing communication were transmitted to the following persons viz:
Captain J. M. Smith, Henderville, Texas.
Colonel Wm. M. Likens, Henderson, Do
Captain S. F. Rose, Waco village, Do
Do H. L. McCulloch, Austin, Do
Do Jacob Roberts, near Lockhart, Do
Do Dr. Chandler, near Wheelock Do

Chas. A. Harrison.
Actg. Private Secretary.

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
July 1st 1850.

To the Honble L.F. Kaufman,
M.C. Albany
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Relative to the appointment of Wm. B. Maclay Esq: and Commissioner of Deeds, &c, in the State of New York.

I should have much pleasure in acceding to the request of W.B. Maclay Esq: of the City of New York for his appointment as a Commissioner of Deeds, &c, in that City, for the State of Texas, but as I am informed by the Secretary of State that no less than twelve sureties already hold that appointment in New York, I feel that justice to all parties requires that the number should not be increased at present: whenever a vacancy occurs, or the interest of documentary business permits, Mr Maclay's application shall have my early and favorable attention.

Very Respectfully
Your Obt: Servt

Proclamation.

By the Governor of the State of Texas.

Changing the time for the election of a Senator for the 4th Senatorial District

Whereas a Proclamation was issued by the Executive of this State on the 31st of May last, ordering an election to be held on the first Monday in August next, in the Senatorial District No 4, for a Senator in the place of the Honorable A.G. Hamekt, resigned,

And whereas it has become necessary that the Executive of the State should be informed in special session on the second Monday in August next,

Now, Therefore, in order that the

Counties contained in said Senatorial District may be represented at the special session aforesaid. I, P. Hansborough Bell, Governor of the State of Texas, do, by virtue of the authority in me vested, hereby order and direct that the election of a Senator in said Senatorial District shall be holden on the Twenty second day of July, 1850, and the Chief Justices of the several Counties composing the said District will give due and legal notice of said election, and make return thereof according to law.

In Testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Austin, this, the second day of July, Anno Domini Eighteen Hundred and fifty, of the Independence of the United States the Seventy fourth, and of Texas the fifteenth.

L. S.

By the Governor
Wilkins, Jr. H. Duval,
Acting Secretary of State.

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
July 9, A 1850.

To the Editor of the
Dallas Herald.
Dallas,
Texas.

Sir:

Request that you pub-
Requesting the publi- lish the enclosed proclamation in your paper
cation of a proclamation

[illegible]

[illegible]

fine, and the costs of said prosecution, to the said Franci Trade, &c, the said Trade, will be discharged from all further liabilities for and on account of said judgment; and the Clerk of the aforesaid Court of said County of Fayette, is hereby directed and required to make such entries upon the records of said Court, as will give effect to the provisions of said judgment.

Given under my hand and the great Seal of the State at the City of Frankfort, this, the fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two and of the Commonwealth the seventy-second.

L. S.

By the Governor,
Wm. Hicks,
Secretary of State.

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
June 6th 1850.

To His Excellency
J. J. Crittenden,
Governor of Kentucky.
Frankfort, Ky.

Sir.

Relating to the receipt of certain works from the State of Kentucky

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt by Wednesday's mail of two Copies of the Acts of the "Genl Assembly of Kentucky," one Copy of the "Journals of the Senate of Kentucky," one Copy of the "Journal of the House of Representatives of Kentucky," and one Copy of the "Reports made to the Kentucky Legislature."

Sen. d'ercij my Hon K.
and High Consideration,
Obed. Se. Your Ob.
Your Excellency's
Most Obt. Servt.

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
July 6th 1850.

To His Excellency
Tom Hunter,
Secretary of State.
Austin, Tex.

Sir:

Acknowledging the re-
ceipt of the Act of the
9th Legislature for the
State of Maine.

Have the honor to re-
= spectfully, to Enclose herein
Act and Resolves of the 9th Legislature
of this State of Maine,
And with appropriate &
distinguished Consideration
I am Your Excellency's
Most Obt. Servt,

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
July 6th 1850.

To Hon Hunter
Sec. of State,

Governor of Alabama.
Montgomery, Ala.

Sir.

Acknowledging the receipt of a copy of the Secretary of Alabama.

On Friday's mail I brought One Copy of the "First Biennial Report of the Secretary of Alabama" for which I have the honor to tender my acknowledgment.

With distinguished consideration
I am Excellency's
Most Obt. Servant,

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
July 6th 1857.

To His Excellency J. A. Jaques
Secretary of State,
Augusta, Maine.

Sir:

Acknowledging the receipt of the "Reports of the State of Maine."

The mail of yesterday evening brought the 2d and 3d volumes of the "Reports of the State of Maine," but the Copy of the "Catalogue of the Library" mentioned in your communication of the 24th of April last, has not yet arrived.

I am Sir,
Very Respectfully,
Your Obt. Servt.

Relative to Mortgage
Case Eq: as a Notary
Public of Prince Co.

Relative to Mortgage
from Case Eq: as a Notary
Public of Prince Co.

Ref. 180 etc.

Exec. Department.
State of Texas.

State of Texas.

Description of the pine
cupboard in which the
Seal was kept by certain Court
officers in Titus County.

Whereas it has been represented to me
that John L. Green and Caleb Conner in
the County of Titus of the State of Texas
have been convicted in
a certain District Court, held for said County
of Titus, of the crime of Perjury and
sentenced to the Penitentiary for the term
of two years, and whereas application has been made
to me, as Governor of this State, to pardon
the said John L. Green from the said sentence
of imprisonment, and the proper officers of
said County of Titus, in which said sentence
was rendered, have certified to me that the
said John L. Green has fully complied with
the requirements of the law in the premises,
and that the fine assessed against him has been
paid; and whereas the Judge, Jury and Officers
of said Court, and other citizens of said County
of Titus have petitioned me to pardon the said
John L. Green.

Now, Be it known, that I, J. Hamp-
ton Pease, Governor of the State of Texas,
in view of the matters & said petition-
ers, and by virtue of the authority in me vested
by the Constitution and laws of said State, do
hereby remit the said fine of Thirty dollars, and
discharge the said John L. Green from the pay-
ment of the same. And the proper officers of the
Court in which said fine was entered of record
County of Titus, is hereby directed to cause
to make such entries of the record of said Court
as may be necessary to show the discharge
of said fine.

Given under my hand and
the Great Seal of the State at
the City of Austin, this, the
Eighteenth day of July, A.D.
Eighteen Hundred and Eighty
Hundred and Fifty, and of the

U. S.

Indigenous Affairs
Washington, D.C.

Hon. Thomas Ewing,
Secretary of State.

Executive Department
Austin, Texas.
July 19, 1850.

Hon. William Ewing
Fairfield,
McLennan Co.
Texas.

Sir:

Relative to the remission of the pecuniary fine imposed upon Gen. Felix Huston by the District Court of Harrison Co. at the March Term 1850.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th of May last, enclosing the petition from citizens of Harrison County, praying that the pecuniary fine imposed on Gen. Felix Huston by the District Court of that County at the March Term 1850, may be remitted. And, in reply, I have to inform you that the Executive cannot exercise the power in this case, for the reason that the fine was imposed by the judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction, and has been collected by the proper officer.

Very respectfully
Your ob't. serv't.
Elam Lee, Esq.

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
June 19, 1856.

To the Honble Board of
Texas Land Commissioners
San Antonio
Texas.

Gentlemen:

Requiring an examination of the circumstances of the defense against James Cummings by: Surveyor Bexar County Texas

Succeeding as I do with the large correspondence which has been accumulating in the Land Office since the Session of the Legislature, and the necessity of my attending to the duties of the Treasury Department, I have not been able to attend personally to the examination of the case of James Cummings vs. Bexar County Surveyor, which was referred to me by the Board of Land Commissioners at their session in San Antonio in April last, and which I am now directed by the Governor to do. I have therefore concluded to send to you the papers in the case, and request that you will examine the same, and report your opinion thereon to me at your earliest convenience.

Very respectfully
your obt. Servt.

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
June 20th 1856.

Charles T. Saunders Esq:
Notary Public,
Chapin, Anderson Co:
Texas.

Sir:

Respecting his appointment.

I am duly informed that in consequence of the destruction of the records of the State Department, it has become necessary that your appointment as a Notary Public for Anderson County be confirmed by the Senate of the 10th day of November 1849 and it is probable that the next Legislature may direct the transmission of the proper Certificate. I have therefore directed the Secretary of State forward your Commission to the District Clerk of your County, which will be delivered to you when you qualify and give bond according to law.

Under these circumstances I am instructed by the Governor to say that your appointment will not be confirmed at present.

Very respectfully
Your Obt. Servt.

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
July 20, 1850.

C. M. Williams Esq:
Near Independence,
Washington Co:
Texas.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge

Accepting his resignation of his seat in the State Legislature.

acknowledge the receipt in Georgetown mail of your resignation as a member of the State Legislature, which is hereby accepted).

The proclamation for an election to fill the vacancy thereby occasioned, was then issued.

Yours Resp.
Wm. McJunkin
Chm. Bd. Sessions

Proclamation.

By the Governor of the State of Texas.

Whereas C. M. Williams, County Judge of Williamson County, a Representative elected to the Counties of Lee, Robertson and Brazos, to the third Legislature of the State of Texas has resigned the office of Representative of said Counties, whereby a vacancy has occurred and now exists in said office.

Therefore, be it known, that I, J. Pinckney Henderson, Governor of the State of Texas, do, by virtue of the authority in me vested by the Constitution and laws of said State, hereby order and direct the Chief Justices of the several Counties above mentioned, and in case of vacancy in the office of Chief Justice, or inability of that officer to act, any one or more of said Counties, that each and Every of the County Commissioners thereof, do give due and legal notice of not less than five nor more than ten days for an election to be holden on the first Monday the fifth day of August next, at the several precincts in the respective Counties in a Representative, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the said C. M. Williams Esquire as aforesaid; and make due returns thereof to the Chief Justice of said Lee County. And in case of vacancy in the office of said Chief Justice,

Ordering the election of a Representative for the Counties of Lee, Robertson and Brazos, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of C. M. Williams Esq.

or in affidavit of that effect from any two of the County Commissioners thereof, and the title of the said grant to the Commissioner aforesaid, and make due entry thereof according to the Constitution & laws of the United States, and of Republic from the Comanches & Lipan Indians and Texas.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Land Office of the City of Austin, to be affixed, this the fourteenth day of July, A.D. Eighteen hundred and thirty four, and of the Independence of the United States, the fifty eighth and of Texas the fourth.

L. S.

Stephen F. Austin,
Commissioner &c.

By the Governor,
Edward Gritten Hall
Secretary of State.

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
July 23rd 1834.

Gentlemen:

Respecting Indian monument on Rio Grande.

Impressed by certificate from Major Bourland and the Lake the liberty to suggest it to you for your consideration as it may come in performance of Indian treaties which may not have reached you through

Austin Texas

Gentlemen: Your letter of the 14th inst. relative to the accounts of the late Republic of Texas with the United States, which came to hand to-day, was not answered by a previous mail in consequence of the absence of the Hon. C. A. Whitney. Has been officially notified of the vacancy, at the earliest date I should have had much pleasure in, with the

Respectfully
your obt. Servt.
J. Pinckney Henderson

Relative to the absence of the Hon. C. A. Whitney from the State.

Executive Department
Austin, Texas.
June 21st 1858.

William S. Fenn, Esq:
Utica, Oneida Co.
New York.

Sir:

necessary instructions for an election to be held, but the time is now too limited that it would be advisable to have the election candidate take his seat in the Senate of the State Legislature. Until official information has been received.

Very respectfully
Your obt. servt.

Hon. Geo. C. Childress
Secretary of State
Austin.

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
July 29, A.D. 1850.

Sir:

Returning a deed with a State certificate attached.

The deed executed in your communication of the 8th instant, was handed to the Secretary of State, who has affixed the necessary Certificate. I have now the honor to return it, and to call your attention to the payment of the State Certificate which I hope will meet your views.

Very respectfully
Your obt. servt.

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
August 5, A.D. 1850.

Hon. W. H. Wharton, Esq.
Washington,
Texas.

Sir:

Receipt of the Honorable J. C. Tarver, member of the state legislature.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt on the 2d instant of your communication of the 25th ultimo, enclosing the resignation of the Honorable J. C. Tarver as a member of the State Legislature.

I much regret that pecuniary embarrassment at this important crisis, unexpected, and received at this Department at so late a date, as to render it impracticable for the agency thereby occasioned, in time for the called session. The people interested must take some action in the matter which doubtless in the present unsettled condition of affairs cannot be long delayed; but, under existing circumstances I am compelled to decline acting upon it for the present.

I should like to be informed at your earliest convenience, if the people have taken steps to supply the vacancy, as I would have much pleasure in forwarding their wishes as far as lay in my power.

I am Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your Obt. Servant,

Executive Department
Austin, Texas
February 15th 1850.

To the Honorable Senators and
Representatives of Texas

To the Congress of the United States.
Washington, &c. &c.

Gentlemen:

Under the 11th section of the 4th Article of the Constitution of the State of Texas, adopted in convention on the 4th day of February 1850, it is required of the Executive "to transmit to the Congress of the United States, within ten days from the commencement of each session, a printed copy of the Governor's message, at the beginning of each regular session, exhibiting the condition of the State, with such recommendations as he may deem expedient."

In compliance with this requirement I have the honor to submit to the Honorable Congress that the military forces required to the joint Resolution, and of which suitable provision is most respectfully asked, were ordered under the most pressing circumstances upon the Indian frontier, and subsisted principally from funds placed at their disposal by the Executive. Applications, a part of the most pressing character, from reliable sources, were received upon the Executive, and a strong belief that the Government claimed the prompt and effective interposition of the State Government to protect its citizens could not be disregarded without the most serious dereliction of duty. Letters written from various portions of the country urged the immediate and proper military aid. The despatches rendered this, it is true, obtained without the ordinance or authority from the General Government, and the appeals, so often repeated were not immediately met by the State Executive. The unusual embarrassments incident to the organization of a new State government were fully anticipated, and a strong reliance for the objections and views of the General Government, relative to the employment of a force in obedience to the Federal requisitions, was entertained by the State authorities. Every effort to do all that the difficulties which were expected to arise in organizing and bringing into active service a sufficient military force, without specific authority from the

. Government were primarily arrow, and it a man=
=ner constituent to the patriotism and character of
the State. Without a posture guaranteed of any or sub=
=version, a judicious military force, economic=
=ally the call of the State executive, assembled
and was ordered, the alacrity with which each
command replaced to the respective post assigned it,
and the exact and efficient services performed, en=
=titled them to the thanks of the citizens at the expira=
=tion of their, and the admiration of the State Govern=
=ment. Thus was credit acquired in the universal
=opinion of approbation by the people of the frontier,
and the joint resolution since passed to which ap=
=propriately refer to the Government of the United
=n affirmation in which their services are held
by the State. The Executive of a State characteris=
=ed by such generous devotion to the true interest of her
citizens, entertaining, as he did, a high sense of
the magnanimity and justice of the General Go=
=vernment, could not fail in the discharge of
an important trust, when nothing could be
=dreaded, and all duty was clearly marked.
The views expressed in this message of the
=disposable in detail the efforts and attacks
=ments. The valuable services rendered by them
in driving back the Indians and restoring confi=
=dence on the border, during the period of their
existence, merit very far, if it deserves, overbal=
=anced any reproach for the Government, and
vindicated, in the clearest manner, the measures
adopted. The United States Executive, guardian=
=ship and entire control over the Public Lands, are
very naturally looked to as a proper subject, respec=
=ting the power and authority forbidding our frontier

un-natural from the outset and apprehension sought upon them, made by Indians who are in fact within the limits of Texas, and in truth with the United States, engaged at the present moment in the service of the Republic of Texas in the field against the Indians. And the measures of the Republic of Texas, which have been carried into with the various tribes at present inhabiting our State, embracing stipulations reciprocally beneficial; and it is agreed with a just confidence, that if the exciting occasion for a time by abandoned and unprincipled men, should lead a certain portion of our citizens, characterized the nations with whom we established friendly and pacific, by the instrument, or the treaty of New Indian Department, was duly adopted by Texas, and the necessary laws were passed, for the early day, entered into with various tribes of Indians, in their advocacy of their cause against the Indians, manifested by all, the declaration of Texas, which the United States, and the declaration of the Texas Congress, which the United States, and the declaration of the Texas Congress, which the United States, and the declaration of the Texas Congress

bill and arrangements, and decided to remain, from their conduct access and their protection during the present session, and by ample experience that the ancient relations with them, as established by treaties, are at all times liable to be broken, both from their own unreasonable notions, and the daring of bad and wicked men.

Seminoles on the Apalachicola river, from the Red Hills north, with most fatal prejudice, five hundred miles in length, and the country about the whole length of this line inhabited by wild and uncivilized Indian tribes, whose habits and predilections diametrically from all principles, customs, laws, religion, and the usages and customs of civilized nations, are at war with every principle of justice and humanity, and destructive to the peace and safety of the frontier inhabitants of the United States. Government

The chain connected with the principal Indian tribes in Texas, and their associate bands, ratified the 12th of March, 1844, was received in the State, as it was likewise forwarded the documents otherwise, and from its being in conformity to the course of the United States. Government in regard to Indian tribes of the United States. It has been observed on the part of the State and her citizens with pleasure, and though there have been multiplied instances of aggression by the other party, forbearance has been used, and retaliation. Measures adopted. But after a long series of loss and outrage on the persons and property of the frontier inhabitants. Numbers have been murdered, others carried off into captivity, and horses stolen, the forbearance has been construed into a fear, and the aggressions have been repeated with greater energy, and the measures that previously used have no longer the use. Nothing but an absolute disposition to resist the usurpations of the State and a well-timed concert with the policy of the United States Government in respect to their Indians, have enabled a

and systematic organization with a view to the extermination, if possible, of the offending Tribe. We hope that the General Government will promptly interpose in adopting a policy that will require the withdrawal of the Indians, or else establish a line of military posts at such intervals as will guarantee peace and security to our advanced frontier. Military experience shows, that for sufficient numbers, and alone effect this object.

Texas, surrounded by the Indian tribes naturally and most properly turn to the General Government for that defence on her frontier, which, with many sacrifices of men and means, she has hereby been able previously to give them. She was invited into the Union, and accepted the invitation with the high expectation that she would, at no very distant day, at least receive no discredit upon its honored flag but she feel, and think also, that her embodied militia would be faithfully, promptly and practically and one of the most prized and important rights, to say nothing of the obligation, of the General Government, to cause it early, and duly executed promptly. — However exhausted the Treasury does not justify the weakness, means of defence against the numerous Indian Tribes, that infest her borders. Full credit and acknowledgment is accorded to the Government for the satisfactory progress which for the years of about two years since 1844, 1845, 1846 and part of 1847, has afforded to our frontier, and there is every reliance that when the proper arrangements shall be made facilities of location, the efficient and indifference to our Indian situation will be removed, and the most sanguine hopes of the frontier inhabitants of the State be a great extent be realized. That additional aid in measure for the security of the present frontier settlements of the State, and her further advancement is most true; but there is no wish to detract to the efficient and gallant officers commanding regular troops in Texas

laudable and active efforts. The inadequacy of their number and skill, however, cannot be countervailed practically to the citizen otherwise than by a considerable increase. The law of self-preservation affords the best and the defensive right, and would, if effectually directed the attention of the United States.

As the earnest wishes of the confederacy, Texas would have a representative in the Cabinet and Executive of the Government and just men of all parties — but if these are withheld she must forever remain a foreign ground, and claim as a right derived from the compact of Union, that the United States must secure her frontiers and provide for her defence — and if this principle be not true the relation is not properly understood. If the sincere desire of the State either fully comprehended and appreciated that feeling, and if is believed that if is one of her highest obligations to promote her and security around her in every respect, that she may be the stronger and more honorable member of the confederacy. She does not desire to raise any false fears, and will make no calls or demands on the General Government not clearly just and authorized by precedents hitherto established.

It is most respectfully urged upon the Hon: Congress to consider the policy of the military roads referred to in the Joint Resolution of the Legislature, and thereby the necessary appropriation to meet it. As special agent has been despatched to Washington to explain fully the character of the claim, and the merits which gave rise to it. It is confidently hoped that it will meet with as little opposition and delay as possible

The suggestions of the State Executive, drawn from observation and experience are deemed worthy of consideration, and would most earnestly recommend an increase of the number of rangers upon the frontiers of Texas as an effectual mode of security of the border inhabitants, and the speedy settlement and improvement

Strength of the State.

State Dept. Nov 10
with the Secretary's
Conf. Ref: Servia

Legation Department
Athens, Greece.
June 18th 1890.

To the Hon. Secretary of State
Washington D.C.
U.S.A.

Sir,

Servia has to
pay to the
Porte in Oct.
1891 the 1st
instalment of
the Indemnity
of 4 millions
francs.

I have the honour to forward herewith duplicate copies of despatches which the State Department will receive from the Consul at Belgrade, relative to the Servian Indemnity. This Government, I have since learned, is about to make another application to the Porte for the postponement of the payment of the Indemnity at its last session, but the result of the deliberations of the people of Servia, as well as of the Skupshtina, is not known.

I have &c.

receiving in the publication of their views, with instruction and encouragement from the Queen Mother, for the Santa Fé, who for some time past have exercised civil and religious jurisdiction within that district. Upon which occasion the Governor of Santa Fé! "That the Commissioners to the Federal Government within the "last thirteen months, have been unable, to procure "the Public measures appropriated for that purpose "are disposed, readily, to direct their proceedings "towards the mode. Consistent with the Public "welfare of their Country, which should be regarded "as the first object of Mexican policy, and the Commissioners "of the city of Mexico, are the only persons "of the Country virtually of the Government for "eight the Congress of Santa Fé: The continuance "under their views and principles, would result "with the limits of our territory, when no longer "required for the purpose for which it was "established, viz: the security, and quiet to a "certain, by the Federal Government of Mexico, "by the Commissioners appointed by the Congress of Santa Fé!

"That the Commissioners appointed by the Congress of Santa Fé, "be required to report to the Federal Government of Mexico, "a certain number of four years, it shall "not require them, and a manifest disposition to "fulfil the demands thereof.

I shall write with which you can "consult and advise from the information which "I receive, and the opinion thereon, "in case any question should arise "concerning the Commissioners for Santa Fé!

The Federal Government towards us, "and especially the unfriendly attitude of "the people of Santa Fé!

Before entering upon the proper duties of the Special Commission entrusted to, received from the Executive full and ample instructions to direct their investigations and civil organization to the Counties of Bernalillo, Valencia, Santa Ana and Santa Fe! He was desirous to explain with clearness, and in a manner most conciliating to the inhabitants there, the causes which had operated to prevent an earlier extension to them of the benefits of the Constitution and Laws of the State, and to explain also, after an opinion given, the particular features of each, as applicable to their position and circumstances:

In the County of Valencia, his inquiries were directed with similar success, and it soon became a considered opinion with all those, with whom he conversed, that Courts of Justice could be established with safety to the Authority of the United States.

This enlightened disposition of the State and a portion of its inhabitants, for several years manifested, has at length assumed a definite and determined character, and, in my judgment, calls for the immediate exercise of the fiscal and judicial powers which our Constitution and Laws were intended to confer. It was to have been calculated that difficulties arising within a State of the Union, no matter from what cause, would have been to the General Government a subject of interference only from delicacy, or in cases of doubtful jurisdiction immediately concerned, but to all who are interested in the maintenance of its original purity of the existing State.

The State and a portion of its inhabitants, for several years manifested a definite and determined character and, in my judgment, calls for the immediate exercise of the fiscal and judicial powers which our Constitution and Laws were intended to confer. It was to have been calculated that difficulties arising within a State of the Union, no matter from what cause, would have been to the General Government a subject of interference only from delicacy or in cases of doubtful jurisdiction immediately concerned, but to all who are interested in the maintenance of its original purity of the existing State.

their adjustment. Yet in this instance, instead of
=encouraging parental care and vigilance over the interest
=est of the remotest member of the Confederacy, she has
stepped forward with the confident, supercilious air
power, erecting herself into an umpire, claiming
=privileges and benefits appertaining to Judge from
the duty ought to exist, which she has made to
obtain them, and therefore awarded to them by the
most solemn guaranties. Is this, alone me to ask,
act of the United States of North America? Can
=n this a pretext of what we may hereafter expect
from a common guardian? Can it fully the protec
=tion that the wolf owes to the lamb, whereas and
devourer. Such a course was sanctioned and
least by several of the first confided to us, lead
=ers, as it would, to the destruction of our confeder
=ation, miracle; and I dare it with pride
and confidence that the State of Texas is not now
prepared to acquiesce in a destiny at once ab
=surd and disgrace. Joyful if by all prop
=er and legitimate means, she could her former
connexion, and possess kindred sentiments
and interests with ready & her sister States, if
is alike due to their preservation to repudiate it
as a wild, extravagant and unauthorized assump
=tion by the Executive Department of the Gene
=ral Government. The calumnious patriotism of
the calm and sober minded pioneers of the com
=try has been rebuked by the world about
the implicated in the State pride, and this mani
=fest attempt at usurpation of state rights.

This effort for supremacy, clearly
so clearly indicated by the United States authori
=ties at Santa Fe, can only have the unhappy
effect of disturbing the harmony, good feeling
and affection, which ought to exist between the
confederacy and all of its members. It can exe
=cute nothing towards a repeat any where, and it
will never find obedience here. Nor is it intended
that it shall in the least degree impair or take
away the State claim to sovereignty and juris
=diction over the country in controversy. If at
least be true, we have a just title and im
=mediate attitude before our sister States, whose im-

interests, peculiarly to our own, are likely to be affected favorably or otherwise, according as that view may come out of the unfinished question now to be decided. If it be fixed that the State of Texas will use the necessary means to secure her civil jurisdiction co-extensive with her proper limits. Quite as much depends upon this event, her citizens require it, her honor demands it, it is equally to her best public interests that limits have been very clearly and in the most explicit manner defined by the sword, successfully maintained by the same instrument, and confirmed to us in the most unequivocal terms. The solemn compact of Union must now include them from all encroachments one and that whatever may

Let it not be forgotten, that Christianity and Commerce, are both to the Texas Revolution, which by sacrifices and valor, has been the means of adding to the United States an empire of territory. Upon this ensures to some consideration I also shall Texas now be forced to the unqualified dilemma of acknowledging either Santa Fe or home! She does not ask them. Neither can any abatement of the secure rights of the position which she is now placed by the unkind action of the Federal Government.

But she does not withdraw her confidence in the justice of the General Government, and rejoices for a moment when that confidence, she now asks of that Government no longer interferes any obstacle to the claim of Texas to the soil and jurisdiction over all the territory declared within her original boundary at the annexation of annexation, and in which was embraced Santa Fe.

The hope is still entertained that the Government at Washington, will, when informed in the most positive and unqualified manner of the fixed determination of the State to maintain its integrity inviolate by whatever it may have ever cost, demand with a determined spirit of rights, and issue without any delay, to the officers commanding at Santa Fe, such orders as will cause the immediate cessa-

acquaint of such circumstances in that part of this State, as will give them cause to expect that the United States forces from Texas will immediately march into their settlements, the President and Council request that the State of Texas will not molest any of the Mexican citizens, but allow them peaceably to remain at their respective homes, and that no military force will be sent into the territory of this State, and to demand that all interference with the affairs of this Republic cease; and further that the troops in the service of the United States, on the frontiers of Texas be removed to such distance from the boundary as will effectually prevent all apprehension of danger from them.

If in the policy of the Government it should be deemed advisable to form Treaties with any of the Indian tribes, the President will be pleased to be informed of that measure, that the necessary instructions may be given to the Commissioners appointed for that purpose.

The Executive of Texas will not hesitate to comply with any requisition which may be made by the President of the United States, for the delivery of any fugitive from justice, who may have committed crimes within the limits of the United States, and taken refuge within the territory of Texas.

The Executive of Texas will not hesitate to comply with any requisition which may be made by the President of the United States, for the delivery of any fugitive from justice, who may have committed crimes within the limits of the United States, and taken refuge within the territory of Texas. The Secretary of State of Texas, Commanding at Santa Fé, of the 23d of April last, would seem to establish this position beyond the possibility of a rational doubt. He, however, has individuals has superadded his orders which cannot be misconstrued as to promulge this most unwarrantable proclamation, it will be recollected by the Government of the United States, that it always been the desire of the United States, in the late proceedings, to

in Congress, particular to their trade in their respect, and liable in the manner of discharging it, have concluded that the alteration, and future formation of the Constitution of Pennsylvania as declared in the Act bearing date the 28th day of November, 1776, and by the Inhabitants thereof accepted, and at present exercised, ought not to be suffered, but ought to be prevented, as inconsistent with the principles of true and rational liberty. That the Inhabitants of this State have the sole, exclusive and inherent right of governing and regulating the internal police of the same. That the people of this State ought not to be taxed or restrained in any of the articles of commerce they may think proper to purchase or sell in other States, so long as they conform to the Laws of the United States in that behalf. That the people have a right to assemble together to consult for the common good, to instruct their Representatives, and to apply to the Legislature for redress of grievances by address, petition or remonstrance.

That all power is naturally vested in, and consequently derived from the people; that magistrates are their trustees and agents, and at all times amenable to them. That the people have an unalienable and indefeasible right to reform, alter or abolish government in such manner as they may think proper. That all men have a natural and unalienable right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences and understandings, as in their opinion shall best conduce to their own happiness and future state of existence, and that no human authority can, or ought to be vested with power to controul the rights of conscience in the free exercise of religious worship. That no preference ought to be given by law to any religious establishments or modes of worship. That the people have a right to freedom of speech, and of writing and publishing their sentiments; therefore the freedom of the press ought not to be restrained. That the people have a right to bear arms for the defence of themselves and the State; and that the military should be kept under strict subordination to, and governed by the civil power. That the inhabitants of this State have the right to fish in all the waters which belong to them, and have not been or shall not hereafter be appropriated for special purposes, upon compensation being made to the owners for any property taken for that use. That the citizens have a right in a peaceable manner to assemble together for their common good, and to apply to those invested with the powers of government for redress of grievances or other proper purposes, by address or remonstrance. That private property ought not to be taken for public uses without adequate compensation being made unless by the consent of the representatives of the owner. That the people have a right to hold themselves, their houses, papers and possessions free from search or seizure, and therefore warrants without oaths or affirmations first made, affording sufficient foundation for them, and whereby any officer or messenger may be commanded or required to search suspected places, or to seize any person or persons, his or their property not particularly described, are contrary to that right, and ought not to be granted

could be her shield.

In urging the General Government to abstain from any encroachment upon her territorial limits, Texas cannot be considered importunate. Much toil and many sacrifices gained for her independence as a Republic, and which she yielded her nationality to the Union, she did not expect that Union to absorb every thing valuable that was hers, for she believed it also emphatically, a union of the powers and resources of the two Republics.

To sustain her of her dignity, is to deprive her of a portion of her wealth, to say nothing of high political considerations which cannot in these turbulent times be too much guarded. Texas honestly and truly believes that the Rio Grande to its whole extent is her rightful boundary. She carries her flag to the lower and middle Rio Grande, and actually establishes it there, and, left unmolested and even unaided, unexpectedly prepared and ready soon have conquered her boundary to its whole extent. Texas sighs for, and really requires tranquility, but if she has, as she has declared with the inhabitants of Santa Fé, I consider the decree clearly and distinctly made, and if in like manner with the Federal Government, it is greatly to be regretted, but it will not change our course. Texas knows her rights and will maintain them with all the means God and Nature have given her.

The Constitution and laws of the State, indicate how to plainly to be misunderstood. I shall not be behind it, but will at once employ the power and resources which they confer to secure complete jurisdiction over that portion of our State, which is misguided and estranged population are endeavouring to sever.

I will not trouble you further, however, than to ask from you as the guardian of the honor and interest of the State, at the Capitol, that aid and hearty cooperation, now so necessary to secure her against the evils and misfortunes impending which assail her.

I cannot conclude, however, without

expressing that deep feeling of profound love and devotion for the Union, which is so universally felt by the citizens of our State, and I am sure that I cannot on this subject better express the public sentiment, than to reiterate the language which I had the honor publickly to express on a previous occasion. "We will always endeavor to do our duty to the Union. "Ours is an obligation and if unfaithfully performed, a responsibility. — But "just so we maintain the rights we will be too proud to surrender our own."

With the highest esteem
and respect,
I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obt. Servant

N. B. The copy of the original communication having been mislaid, prevented its insertion in this Record in the current series of dates.

Chas. A. Harrison, Asst. Instr. Cadets.

Message

of

Governor P. H. Bell.

To the First Called Session of the Third Legislature of the State of Texas.

Executive Department
Austin, Texas.
August 13, A.D. 1850.

To the Honble the Senate
and House of Representatives.

Gentlemen:

For the support of the civil authority, and rights of Texas in the Santa-Fe territory.

The season of the year is unfavorable for assembling the Representatives of the people, and the great importance of many matters requiring your deliberation. The draft which I have felt bound to make upon some fund not yet appropriated, added the increased expenditures of the State necessarily involved by the Extraordinary session now convened, were subjects matured considered, and gave me for a time painful solicitude.

But as the interests and wishes of the great question which should have the control of your deliberations, continued from time to time to augment and to present itself in bolder relief according as subsequent reflection upon it, the obligations to the call, which at first seemed to have validity and force, were soon lost in the superior consideration that a serious responsibility was about to be

entitled upon the Seal of our State, and that
shall be accorded full and entire credit.

As the Seal of the Executive Department
of the State of Louisiana, has not clearly or distinctly
been engraved, it is not known to the public
generally, and consequently is not the safe
guard, it was intended to be, to the citizen,
obliged to frequently the interposition of
a Notary to authenticate his official acts
and thereby subject him to additional expence
and trouble, it is deemed necessary that a
new Seal should be procured. Be it therefore
enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives
of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened,
that the Governor be and he is hereby authorized
to cause to be procured a Seal, with such device
and inscription as he may think proper, which
shall be the Great Seal of the State of Louisiana,
and that he cause an impression thereof to be
deposited in the office of the Secretary of State,
and a record thereof to be made in the books of
said office, and that he cause to be delivered
to the Governor of this State for the time being,
a sufficient number of impressions of said Seal,
for the purposes of this act.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,
that the Governor be and he is hereby authorized
to cause to be procured a Seal, with such device
and inscription as he may think proper, which
shall be the Great Seal of the Supreme Court of
this State, and that he cause to be delivered to
the Clerk of said Court, a sufficient number of
impressions of said Seal, for the purposes of this act.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,
that the Governor be and he is hereby authorized
to cause to be procured a Seal, with such device
and inscription as he may think proper, which
shall be the Great Seal of the Court of Appeals
for the Parish of Orleans, and that he cause to be
delivered to the Clerk of said Court, a sufficient
number of impressions of said Seal, for the purposes
of this act.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,
that the Governor be and he is hereby authorized
to cause to be procured a Seal, with such device
and inscription as he may think proper, which
shall be the Great Seal of the District Court
for the Parish of Orleans, and that he cause to be
delivered to the Clerk of said Court, a sufficient
number of impressions of said Seal, for the purposes
of this act.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,
that the Governor be and he is hereby authorized
to cause to be procured a Seal, with such device
and inscription as he may think proper, which
shall be the Great Seal of the Court of Probates
for the Parish of Orleans, and that he cause to be
delivered to the Clerk of said Court, a sufficient
number of impressions of said Seal, for the purposes
of this act.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,
that the Governor be and he is hereby authorized
to cause to be procured a Seal, with such device
and inscription as he may think proper, which
shall be the Great Seal of the Parish Court
for the Parish of Orleans, and that he cause to be
delivered to the Clerk of said Court, a sufficient
number of impressions of said Seal, for the purposes
of this act.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,
that the Governor be and he is hereby authorized
to cause to be procured a Seal, with such device
and inscription as he may think proper, which
shall be the Great Seal of the District Courts
for the Parishes of Jefferson and Plaquemines,
and that he cause to be delivered to the Clerk of
said Courts, a sufficient number of impressions
of said Seal, for the purposes of this act.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,
that the Governor be and he is hereby authorized
to cause to be procured a Seal, with such device
and inscription as he may think proper, which
shall be the Great Seal of the Parish Courts
for the Parishes of Jefferson and Plaquemines,
and that he cause to be delivered to the Clerk of
said Courts, a sufficient number of impressions
of said Seal, for the purposes of this act.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,
that the Governor be and he is hereby authorized
to cause to be procured a Seal, with such device
and inscription as he may think proper, which
shall be the Great Seal of the District Court
for the Parish of St. Bernard, and that he cause to be
delivered to the Clerk of said Court, a sufficient
number of impressions of said Seal, for the purposes
of this act.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,
that the Governor be and he is hereby authorized
to cause to be procured a Seal, with such device
and inscription as he may think proper, which
shall be the Great Seal of the Parish Court
for the Parish of St. Bernard, and that he cause to be
delivered to the Clerk of said Court, a sufficient
number of impressions of said Seal, for the purposes
of this act.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,
that the Governor be and he is hereby authorized
to cause to be procured a Seal, with such device
and inscription as he may think proper, which
shall be the Great Seal of the District Court
for the Parish of St. Tammany, and that he cause to be
delivered to the Clerk of said Court, a sufficient
number of impressions of said Seal, for the purposes
of this act.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,
that the Governor be and he is hereby authorized
to cause to be procured a Seal, with such device
and inscription as he may think proper, which
shall be the Great Seal of the Parish Court
for the Parish of St. Tammany, and that he cause to be
delivered to the Clerk of said Court, a sufficient
number of impressions of said Seal, for the purposes
of this act.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,
that the Governor be and he is hereby authorized
to cause to be procured a Seal, with such device
and inscription as he may think proper, which
shall be the Great Seal of the District Court
for the Parish of St. Charles, and that he cause to be
delivered to the Clerk of said Court, a sufficient
number of impressions of said Seal, for the purposes
of this act.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,
that the Governor be and he is hereby authorized
to cause to be procured a Seal, with such device
and inscription as he may think proper, which
shall be the Great Seal of the Parish Court
for the Parish of St. Charles, and that he cause to be
delivered to the Clerk of said Court, a sufficient
number of impressions of said Seal, for the purposes
of this act.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,
that the Governor be and he is hereby authorized
to cause to be procured a Seal, with such device
and inscription as he may think proper, which
shall be the Great Seal of the District Court
for the Parish of St. John the Baptist, and that he cause to be
delivered to the Clerk of said Court, a sufficient
number of impressions of said Seal, for the purposes
of this act.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,
that the Governor be and he is hereby authorized
to cause to be procured a Seal, with such device
and inscription as he may think proper, which
shall be the Great Seal of the Parish Court
for the Parish of St. John the Baptist, and that he cause to be
delivered to the Clerk of said Court, a sufficient
number of impressions of said Seal, for the purposes
of this act.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,
that the Governor be and he is hereby authorized
to cause to be procured a Seal, with such device
and inscription as he may think proper, which
shall be the Great Seal of the District Court
for the Parish of St. James, and that he cause to be
delivered to the Clerk of said Court, a sufficient
number of impressions of said Seal, for the purposes
of this act.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,
that the Governor be and he is hereby authorized
to cause to be procured a Seal, with such device
and inscription as he may think proper, which
shall be the Great Seal of the Parish Court
for the Parish of St. James, and that he cause to be
delivered to the Clerk of said Court, a sufficient
number of impressions of said Seal, for the purposes
of this act.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,
that the Governor be and he is hereby authorized
to cause to be procured a Seal, with such device
and inscription as he may think proper, which
shall be the Great Seal of the District Court
for the Parish of Ascension, and that he cause to be
delivered to the Clerk of said Court, a sufficient
number of impressions of said Seal, for the purposes
of this act.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,
that the Governor be and he is hereby authorized
to cause to be procured a Seal, with such device
and inscription as he may think proper, which
shall be the Great Seal of the Parish Court
for the Parish of Ascension, and that he cause to be
delivered to the Clerk of said Court, a sufficient
number of impressions of said Seal, for the purposes
of this act.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,
that the Governor be and he is hereby authorized
to cause to be procured a Seal, with such device
and inscription as he may think proper, which
shall be the Great Seal of the District Court
for the Parish of Assumption, and that he cause to be
delivered to the Clerk of said Court, a sufficient
number of impressions of said Seal, for the purposes
of this act.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,
that the Governor be and he is hereby authorized
to cause to be procured a Seal, with such device
and inscription as he may think proper, which
shall be the Great Seal of the Parish Court
for the Parish of Assumption, and that he cause to be
delivered to the Clerk of said Court, a sufficient
number of impressions of said Seal, for the purposes
of this act.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,
that the Governor be and he is hereby authorized
to cause to be procured a Seal, with such device
and inscription as he may think proper, which
shall be the Great Seal of the District Court
for the Parish of Lafourche, and that he cause to be
delivered to the Clerk of said Court, a sufficient
number of impressions of said Seal, for the purposes
of this act.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,
that the Governor be and he is hereby authorized
to cause to be procured a Seal, with such device
and inscription as he may think proper, which
shall be the Great Seal of the Parish Court
for the Parish of Lafourche, and that he cause to be
delivered to the Clerk of said Court, a sufficient
number of impressions of said Seal, for the purposes
of this act.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,
that the Governor be and he is hereby authorized
to cause to be procured a Seal, with such device
and inscription as he may think proper, which
shall be the Great Seal of the District Court
for the Parish of Terrebonne, and that he cause to be
delivered to the Clerk of said Court, a sufficient
number of impressions of said Seal, for the purposes
of this act.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,
that the Governor be and he is hereby authorized
to cause to be procured a Seal, with such device
and inscription as he may think proper, which
shall be the Great Seal of the Parish Court
for the Parish of Terrebonne, and that he cause to be
delivered to the Clerk of said Court, a sufficient
number of impressions of said Seal, for the purposes
of this act.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,
that the Governor be and he is hereby authorized
to cause to be procured a Seal, with such device
and inscription as he may think proper, which
shall be the Great Seal of the District Court
for the Parish of St. Mary, and that he cause to be
delivered to the Clerk of said Court, a sufficient
number of impressions of said Seal, for the purposes
of this act.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,
that the Governor be and he is hereby authorized
to cause to be procured a Seal, with such device
and inscription as he may think proper, which
shall be the Great Seal of the Parish Court
for the Parish of St. Mary, and that he cause to be
delivered to the Clerk of said Court, a sufficient
number of impressions of said Seal, for the purposes
of this act.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,
that the Governor be and he is hereby authorized
to cause to be procured a Seal, with such device
and inscription as he may think proper, which
shall be the Great Seal of the District Court
for the Parish of Iberia, and that he cause to be
delivered to the Clerk of said Court, a sufficient
number of impressions of said Seal, for the purposes
of this act.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,
that the Governor be and he is hereby authorized
to cause to be procured a Seal, with such device
and inscription as he may think proper, which
shall be the Great Seal of the Parish Court
for the Parish of Iberia, and that he cause to be
delivered to the Clerk of said Court, a sufficient
number of impressions of said Seal, for the purposes
of this act.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,
that the Governor be and he is hereby authorized
to cause to be procured a Seal, with such device
and inscription as he may think proper, which
shall be the Great Seal of the District Court
for the Parish of Vermilion, and that he cause to be
delivered to the Clerk of said Court, a sufficient
number of impressions of said Seal, for the purposes
of this act.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,
that the Governor be and he is hereby authorized
to cause to be procured a Seal, with such device
and inscription as he may think proper, which
shall be the Great Seal of the Parish Court
for the Parish of Vermilion, and that he cause to be
delivered to the Clerk of said Court, a sufficient
number of impressions of said Seal, for the purposes
of this act.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,
that the Governor be and he is hereby authorized
to cause to be procured a Seal, with such device
and inscription as he may think proper, which
shall be the Great Seal of the District Court
for the Parish of Calcasieu, and that he cause to be
delivered to the Clerk of said Court, a sufficient
number of impressions of said Seal, for the purposes
of this act.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,
that the Governor be and he is hereby authorized
to cause to be procured a Seal, with such device
and inscription as he may think proper, which
shall be the Great Seal of the Parish Court
for the Parish of Calcasieu, and that he cause to be
delivered to the Clerk of said Court, a sufficient
number of impressions of said Seal, for the purposes
of this act.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,
that the Governor be and he is hereby authorized
to cause to be procured a Seal, with such device
and inscription as he may think proper, which
shall be the Great Seal of the District Court
for the Parish of Cameron, and that he cause to be
delivered to the Clerk of said Court, a sufficient
number of impressions of said Seal, for the purposes
of this act.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,
that the Governor be and he is hereby authorized
to cause to be procured a Seal, with such device
and inscription as he may think proper, which
shall be the Great Seal of the Parish Court
for the Parish of Cameron, and that he cause to be
delivered to the Clerk of said Court, a sufficient
number of impressions of said Seal, for the purposes
of this act.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,
that the Governor be and he is hereby authorized
to cause to be procured a Seal, with such device
and inscription as he may think proper, which
shall be the Great Seal of the District Court
for the Parish of Natchitoches, and that he cause to be
delivered to the Clerk of said Court, a sufficient
number of impressions of said Seal, for the purposes
of this act.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,
that the Governor be and he is hereby authorized
to cause to be procured a Seal, with such device
and inscription as he may think proper, which
shall be the Great Seal of the Parish Court
for the Parish of Natchitoches, and that he cause to be
delivered to the Clerk of said Court, a sufficient
number of impressions of said Seal, for the purposes
of this act.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,
that the Governor be and he is hereby authorized
to cause to be procured a Seal, with such device
and inscription as he may think proper, which
shall be the Great Seal of the District Court
for the Parish of Sabine, and that he cause to be
delivered to the Clerk of said Court, a sufficient
number of impressions of said Seal, for the purposes
of this act.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,
that the Governor be and he is hereby authorized
to cause to be procured a Seal, with such device
and inscription as he may think proper, which
shall be the Great Seal of the Parish Court
for the Parish of Sabine, and that he cause to be
delivered to the Clerk of said Court, a sufficient
number of impressions of said Seal, for the purposes
of this act.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,
that the Governor be and he is hereby authorized
to cause to be procured a Seal, with such device
and inscription as he may think proper, which
shall be the Great Seal of the District Court
for the Parish of Caddo, and that he cause to be
delivered to the Clerk of said Court, a sufficient
number of impressions of said Seal, for the purposes
of this act.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,
that the Governor be and he is hereby authorized
to cause to be procured a Seal, with such device
and inscription as he may think proper, which
shall be the Great Seal of the Parish Court
for the Parish of Caddo, and that he cause to be
delivered to the Clerk of said Court, a sufficient
number of impressions of said Seal, for the purposes
of this act.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,
that the Governor be and he is hereby authorized
to cause to be procured a Seal, with such device
and inscription as he may think proper, which
shall be the Great Seal of the District Court
for the Parish of Bossier, and that he cause to be
delivered to the Clerk of said Court, a sufficient
number of impressions of said Seal, for the purposes
of this act.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,
that the Governor be and he is hereby authorized
to cause to be procured a Seal, with such device
and inscription as he may think proper, which
shall be the Great Seal of the Parish Court
for the Parish of Bossier, and that he cause to be
delivered to the Clerk of said Court, a sufficient
number of impressions of said Seal, for the purposes
of this act.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,
that the Governor be and he is hereby authorized
to cause to be procured a Seal, with such device
and inscription as he may think proper, which
shall be the Great Seal of the District Court
for the Parish of Claiborne, and that he cause to be
delivered to the Clerk of said Court, a sufficient
number of impressions of said Seal, for the purposes
of this act.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,
that the Governor be and he is hereby authorized
to cause to be procured a Seal, with such device
and inscription as he may think proper, which
shall be the Great Seal of the Parish Court
for the Parish of Claiborne, and that he cause to be
delivered to the Clerk of said Court, a sufficient
number of impressions of said Seal, for the purposes
of this act.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,
that the Governor be and he is hereby authorized
to cause to be procured a Seal, with such device
and inscription as he may think proper, which
shall be the Great Seal of the District Court
for the Parish of Webster, and that he cause to be
delivered to the Clerk of said Court, a sufficient
number of impressions of said Seal, for the purposes
of this act.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,
that the Governor be and he is hereby authorized
to cause to be procured a Seal, with such device
and inscription as he may think proper, which
shall be the Great Seal of the Parish Court
for the Parish of Webster, and that he cause to be
delivered to the Clerk of said Court, a sufficient
number of impressions of said Seal, for the purposes
of this act.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,
that the Governor be and he is hereby authorized
to cause to be procured a Seal, with such device
and inscription as he may think proper, which
shall be the Great Seal of the District Court
for the Parish of Red River, and that he cause to be
delivered to the Clerk of said Court, a sufficient
number of impressions of said Seal, for the purposes
of this act.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,
that the Governor be and he is hereby authorized
to cause to be procured a Seal, with such device
and inscription as he may think proper, which
shall be the Great Seal of the Parish Court
for the Parish of Red River, and that he cause to be
delivered to the Clerk of said Court, a sufficient
number of impressions of said Seal, for the purposes
of this act.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,
that the Governor be and he is hereby authorized
to cause to be procured a Seal, with such device
and inscription as he may think proper, which
shall be the Great Seal of the District Court
for the Parish of Winn, and that he cause to be
delivered to the Clerk of said Court, a sufficient
number of impressions of said Seal, for the purposes
of this act.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,
that the Governor be and he is hereby authorized
to cause to be procured a Seal, with such device
and inscription as he may think proper, which
shall be the Great Seal of the Parish Court
for the Parish of Winn, and that he cause to be
delivered to the Clerk of said Court, a sufficient
number of impressions of said Seal, for the purposes
of this act.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,
that the Governor be and he is hereby authorized
to cause to be procured a Seal, with such device
and inscription as he may think proper, which
shall be the Great Seal of the District Court
for the Parish of Catahoula, and that he cause to be
delivered to the Clerk of said Court, a sufficient
number of impressions of said Seal, for the purposes
of this act.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,
that the Governor be and he is hereby authorized
to cause to be procured a Seal, with such device
and inscription as he may think proper, which
shall be the Great Seal of the Parish Court
for the Parish of Catahoula, and that he cause to be
delivered to the Clerk of said Court, a sufficient
number of impressions of said Seal, for the purposes
of this act.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,
that the Governor be and he is hereby authorized
to cause to be procured a Seal, with such device
and inscription as he may think proper, which
shall be the Great Seal of the District Court
for the Parish of Concordia, and that he cause to be
delivered to the Clerk of said Court, a sufficient
number of impressions of said Seal, for the purposes
of this act.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,
that the Governor be and he is hereby authorized
to cause to be procured a Seal, with such device
and inscription as he may think proper, which
shall be the Great Seal of the Parish Court
for the Parish of Concordia, and that he cause to be
delivered to the Clerk of said Court, a sufficient
number of impressions of said Seal, for the purposes
of this act.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,
that the Governor be and he is hereby authorized
to cause to be procured a Seal, with such device
and inscription as he may think proper, which
shall be the Great Seal of the District Court
for the Parish of Tensas, and that he cause to be
delivered to the Clerk of said Court, a sufficient
number of impressions of said Seal, for the purposes
of this act.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,
that the Governor be and he is hereby authorized
to cause to be procured a Seal, with such device
and inscription as he may think proper, which
shall be the Great Seal of the Parish Court
for the Parish of Tensas, and that he cause to be
delivered to the Clerk of said Court, a sufficient
number of impressions of said Seal, for the purposes
of this act.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,
that the Governor be and he is hereby authorized
to cause to be procured a Seal, with such device
and inscription as he may think proper, which
shall be the Great Seal of the District Court
for the Parish of Madison, and that he cause to be
delivered to the Clerk of said Court, a sufficient
number of impressions of said Seal, for the purposes
of this act.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,
that the Governor be and he is hereby authorized
to cause to be procured a Seal, with such device
and inscription as he may think proper, which
shall be the Great Seal of the Parish Court
for the Parish of Madison, and that he cause to be
delivered to the Clerk of said Court, a sufficient
number of impressions of said Seal, for the purposes
of this act.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,
that the Governor be and he is hereby authorized
to cause to be procured a Seal, with such device
and inscription as he may think proper, which
shall be the Great Seal of the District Court
for the Parish of Carroll, and that he cause to be
delivered to the Clerk of said Court, a sufficient
number of impressions of said Seal, for the purposes
of this act.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,
that the Governor be and he is hereby authorized
to cause to be procured a Seal, with such device
and inscription as he may think proper, which
shall be the Great Seal of the Parish Court
for the Parish of Carroll, and that he cause to be
delivered to the Clerk of said Court, a sufficient
number of impressions of said Seal, for the purposes
of this act.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,
that the Governor be and he is hereby authorized
to cause to be procured a Seal, with such device
and inscription as he may think proper, which
shall be the Great Seal of the District Court
for the Parish of Ouachita, and that he cause to be
delivered to the Clerk of said Court, a sufficient
number of impressions of said Seal, for the purposes
of this act.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,
that the Governor be and he is hereby authorized
to cause to be procured a Seal, with such device
and inscription as he may think proper, which
shall be the Great Seal of the Parish Court
for the Parish of Ouachita, and that he cause to be
delivered to the Clerk of said Court, a sufficient
number of impressions of said Seal, for the purposes
of this act.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,
that the Governor be and he is hereby authorized
to cause to be procured a Seal, with such device
and inscription as he may think proper, which
shall be the Great Seal of the District Court
for the Parish of Morehouse, and that he cause to be
delivered to the Clerk of said Court, a sufficient
number of impressions of said Seal, for the purposes
of this act.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,
that the Governor be and he is hereby authorized
to cause to be procured a Seal, with such device
and inscription as he may think proper, which
shall be the Great Seal of the Parish Court
for the Parish of Morehouse, and that he cause to be
delivered to the Clerk of said Court, a sufficient
number of impressions of said Seal, for the purposes
of this act.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,
that the Governor be and he is hereby authorized
to cause to be procured a Seal, with such device
and inscription as he may think proper, which
shall be the Great Seal of the District Court
for the Parish of Union, and that he cause to be
delivered to the Clerk of said Court, a sufficient
number of impressions of said Seal, for the purposes
of this act.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,
that the Governor be and he is hereby authorized
to cause to be procured a Seal, with such device
and inscription as he may think proper, which
shall be the Great Seal of the Parish Court
for the Parish of Union, and that he cause to be
delivered to the Clerk of said Court, a sufficient
number of impressions of said Seal, for the purposes
of this act.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,
that the Governor be and he is hereby authorized
to cause to be procured a Seal, with such device
and inscription as he may think proper, which
shall be the Great Seal of the District Court
for the Parish of Lincoln, and that he cause to be
delivered to the Clerk of said Court, a sufficient
number of impressions of said Seal, for the purposes
of this act.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,
that the Governor be and he is hereby authorized
to cause to be procured a Seal, with such device
and inscription as he may think proper, which
shall be the Great Seal of the Parish Court
for the Parish of Lincoln, and that he cause to be
delivered to the Clerk of said Court, a sufficient
number of impressions of said Seal, for the purposes
of this act.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,
that the Governor be and he is hereby authorized
to cause to be procured a Seal, with such device
and inscription as he may think proper, which
shall be the Great Seal of the District Court
for the Parish of Jackson, and that he cause to be
delivered to the Clerk of said Court, a sufficient
number of impressions of said Seal, for the purposes
of this act.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,
that the Governor be and he is hereby authorized
to cause to be procured a Seal, with such device
and inscription as he may think proper, which
shall be the Great Seal of the Parish Court
for the Parish of Jackson

executive branch, as part the duty of executive on the 1st day of January, in the year of our Lord in which the duties of his office should first devolve upon his successor.

Upon his arrival in the County of Santa Fé New Mexico he found the affairs of the Territory in a very unsettled condition, and by his prudence, firmness and fidelity, succeeded to the fullest confidence of the people.

Within the space of a few weeks, he organized with a loyal legislature composed of our fellow citizens and laws, and strictly guided with prejudice against no race, a full administration of the affairs of the State and of the Territory, also assisted in them to establish peace with the Indian tribes relative to the performance of the obligations of said treaties. The complete and perfect defeat of the insurrection of that county made by him the 16th September, and the brief duration of the civil war which ensued thereupon, the capacity of the Commissioner for the performance of the duties, afterwards him, and that he would be found ready to execute the act referred to, to him known to be devoted to our Government.

The people of Mexico returned to the County of Santa Fé and elected to them legislature of a constitution the powers of this territory in the County of Santa Fé, and also to them Representative with seats in the Congress of the United States, but the people not with prejudice or obstacles on the part of the Officers commanding the United States at that place. Previous to his departure from Santa Fé, he was furnished with a copy of an official order issued at Santa Fé on the 10th day of March, 1851, by Colonel John Munroe, commanding the 9th Military Department, directing him to the Commissioners of the State of Texas, for the purpose of establishing the civil securities of the State on this Territory, and protecting from the military authorities, and requiring him to be forthwith with him in the execution of his duties. This order was the course which it indicated to

consistent to such instruction, there can exist no doubt of the tone and import of the message sent to the President of the United States, to the Senate, on the 17th of June; were not sufficient to fix the mind on the subject, the letter of the Hon. Volney E. Howard, of Texas, the agent address to the Editor of the Southern Intelligencer, will confirm any wider from those quarters, places it beyond question.

Copies of these documents, marked D, are submitted herewith, with the request that they may receive the consideration which they merit.

So soon as it was practicable to prepare the documents, after receiving the report of the Commissioners, transmitted their former Secretary and Representatives in Congress, in order that they might be fully advised on an official map of the Texan State of Texas at Santa Fe.

I also addressed a letter to the President of the United States, accompanied by a copy of Colonel Monroe's proclamation, calling a Convention to form a State Government for New Mexico, and most respectfully asked him to say whether or not it was intended and sanctioned the acts of Colonel Monroe, so far as they affected the right of Texas. At the same time I addressed a letter to the Hon. Volney E. Howard, covering a protest against the unlawful usurpation, by the Texan Authorities, of our right at Santa Fe; and requested him to lay it before the President, in the event of his Excellency declining to disavow the acts of his military subordinate, in that Territory.

Copies of my letters to the President, to Mr. Howard, the Delegation in Congress and of the Protest, are herewith transmitted, marked C.

Although the proceedings referred to, no longer permitted me to indulge the hope intimated in the communication which I had the honor to lay before you, shortly after entering upon my official duties, that the difficulties encountered in our efforts to extend the jurisdiction of the State over that portion of the Territory, might have resulted from inadvertency of action

"on the part of the Federal authority, rather than a "deliberate design to do us wrong;" viz, Does anyone think the President, should such an event take place, would, circumstanced as he now is with Mexico, as the head of a republic, and bound by his oath to support the Constitution of the United States, refuse to call an extraordinary session of Congress to consult with the representatives of the people on the course to be adopted in such a crisis? Would he not rather call them together, than suffer the country to be overrun by a foreign foe? Would he not, under the circumstances, call them together, than suffer the country to be overrun by a foreign foe? Would he not, under the circumstances, call them together, than suffer the country to be overrun by a foreign foe?

Again, fellow citizens, there have been those who, in a crisis, such as this, would urge the propriety, the necessity of such a step, and circumstances connected with Mexico, as they now exist, would fully justify the call; but there are others who would oppose it, and who would be glad of any excuse for not coming up to the point of duty. Such men would say that the President has no power to call Congress together except when the country is invaded by a foreign foe. Others, who are willing to go for a convention, would say, that while they might vote to call Congress, they would not be willing to vote for the consideration of any other subject than that of the war. Others would say that they were willing to vote for the consideration of any other subject than that of the war, but would not be willing to vote for the consideration of any other subject than that of the war. Others would say that they were willing to vote for the consideration of any other subject than that of the war, but would not be willing to vote for the consideration of any other subject than that of the war.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

[illegible] Cañon of the Canada Bonita, to the eastward, that
it lead not a distance of one mile — that at the
entrance, the width of open Cañon between
the two hills, but 600 yards, about
a fourth of the width of the Cañon
mark it, following up the general course that I then
was, entering the Cañon, the hills
rise, on the north side, very abruptly
for the first 200 feet, and then
[illegible] for the first mile, and
[illegible] the mountains on
that side are of a different character, or
[illegible] — that it would be the
[illegible] to the Cañon, but
[illegible] to the [illegible] of
[illegible] that I then was
[illegible] to the [illegible]
[illegible] to the [illegible]
[illegible] to the [illegible]

[illegible] of [illegible] which has been
[illegible] and a grant of [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]

D.

people, to give an expression with regard to it.

Such an expression may have a salutary influence elsewhere, if not in producing more liberal sentiments, at least in bringing on a discussion which must be favorable to the attainment of the object. If it be true that the provisions, which are made and assumed in this form by the Constitution, do not, in fact, obtain the sanction of three fourths of the States, that circumstance may be stated, and may be considered as a reason why the Convention should not, in any humble language, permit themselves to be unmindful of the integrity, character and interests of this State.

So much respect is entertained for the Convention, that the Delegates from this State should unquestionably not be trusted with the power of altering the Constitution of the United States; but they should be allowed to express their opinion, that the alteration is necessary, and to submit it to the consideration of the People. And if the people of this State, by any authentic act shall declare that they do not accede to the proposed Constitution, it is the wish of the Convention, that the General Government may be organized, so as to comprise the Thirteen original States. For this purpose it would be necessary that Amendments should be proposed to the parts objected to, and in the mean time, that the Articles of Confederation should be observed in the conduct of the affairs of the Union. It is the opinion of this Convention, that the Executive power of the General Government ought to be vested in a President of the United States, elected for the term of four years; that the Senate of the United States ought to consist of two Members from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof for the term of six years; that each Member have one vote; that the Senate shall have the sole power of trying impeachments; that no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the Members present; that the Senate have the power of advising and consenting to treaties, that the Senate have the power of appointing Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for; that all bills for raising revenue or appropriating money, and for fixing the salaries of the officers of government, shall originate in the House of Representatives; that no money be drawn from the public Treasury, but in pursuance of appropriations that are made by law; that the House of Representatives have the sole power of impeaching; that the Executive power of the United States be not vested in one person, except the Governor of this State, in whom the same now is, be exercised by the President, assisted by the Senate or any six members thereof

"collision with the Texas Authorities, the fault will not
"be hers. She will have exercised in the just manner of
"just men, from all the purest considerations which
"may result from such a conduct. In subjecting the
"Texian Secretaries the prospects of an alliance the Texan
"Territory is a military post to Santa Fé. Santa
"Fé is a rich country abounding in Gold Silver
"which the Texian citizens will subject to
"our Texian Citizens. Gold mines that
"the possibility of a conquest will expel a measure of
"this sort, may yet be useful. If the difficulties
"encountered in our first settlements the privileges
"of the State over that portion other persons, have
"suffered from the Indians & deleterious
"Texas authorities, rather than from a deliberate
"design to do injury — and it may be ascribed
"to that cause — nothing will so strongly tend
"to the peace of our frontiers with this matter established
"when the fact, that their encroachments on the
"rights of Texas will be met by pleasure at the dis-
"pose of the Texian & enthusiastic manifestations
"military force, the difficulties and embarrassments now surrounding this subject would have
terminated; our jurisdiction firmly established
on that Grand & the State saved from a heavy
expense, and the pleasure from the unpleasant
necessity of a prohibition at this unfavorable
season of the year. When the military Commander
at Santa Fé, intimated to our Commissioner,
that if Texas at that period had made a military
military demand Santa Fé, it would

Relative to Indian Affairs.

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas,
August 16th 1850.

To the Senate of
the State of Texas,

Gentlemen:

Requesting the confirmation of Commissioners of Deeds appointed by the Executive during the recess of the Legislature.

I have the honor to transmit herewith a list of Commissioners of Deeds appointed by the Executive during the recess of the Legislature, which I have the honor to request may receive the confirmation of the Senate.

List of Commissioners of Deeds appointed to administer Corporate Oaths:

Joseph Hurdle Esq., at the Port of Galveston.
A. Munn Esq., do. do.
Thos. A. Pitts Esq., do. do.
Samuel M. Williams Esq., do. do.
Edward Hall Esq., do. do.
Chas. D. Stuart Esq., do. do.

State of Texas.

Be it remembered, that on this ninth day of January A.D. One thousand eight hundred and forty five, before me the undersigned authority, a Notary Public within and for the County of Galveston, duly commissioned and qualified, personally appeared Samuel M. Williams, Edward Hall, Thomas A. Pitts, and Charles D. Stuart, Commissioners duly appointed by the Executive of the State of Texas, for the purpose of administering oaths, and each of them acknowledged that they executed the foregoing Deeds of Conveyance, for the purposes and consideration therein expressed, and that they were duly authorized to execute the same. And the said Samuel M. Williams, President of the Galveston City Company, and Thomas A. Pitts, Secretary of said Company, personally appeared before me, and acknowledged that they executed the foregoing Deeds of Conveyance, for the purposes and consideration therein expressed, and that they were duly authorized to execute the same. And the said Edward Hall, Agent of the Galveston City Company, personally appeared before me, and acknowledged that he executed the foregoing Deeds of Conveyance, for the purposes and consideration therein expressed, and that he was duly authorized to execute the same. And the said Charles D. Stuart, Agent of the Galveston City Company, personally appeared before me, and acknowledged that he executed the foregoing Deeds of Conveyance, for the purposes and consideration therein expressed, and that he was duly authorized to execute the same. And the said Joseph Hurdle, Agent of the Galveston City Company, personally appeared before me, and acknowledged that he executed the foregoing Deeds of Conveyance, for the purposes and consideration therein expressed, and that he was duly authorized to execute the same. And the said Joseph Hurdle, Agent of the Galveston City Company, personally appeared before me, and acknowledged that he executed the foregoing Deeds of Conveyance, for the purposes and consideration therein expressed, and that he was duly authorized to execute the same.

Samuel M. Williams, Edward Hall, Thomas A. Pitts, Charles D. Stuart, Commissioners duly appointed by the Executive of the State of Texas, for the purpose of administering oaths, and each of them acknowledged that they executed the foregoing Deeds of Conveyance, for the purposes and consideration therein expressed, and that they were duly authorized to execute the same. And the said Joseph Hurdle, Agent of the Galveston City Company, personally appeared before me, and acknowledged that he executed the foregoing Deeds of Conveyance, for the purposes and consideration therein expressed, and that he was duly authorized to execute the same. And the said Joseph Hurdle, Agent of the Galveston City Company, personally appeared before me, and acknowledged that he executed the foregoing Deeds of Conveyance, for the purposes and consideration therein expressed, and that he was duly authorized to execute the same.

Samuel M. Williams, President of the Galveston City Company, and Thomas A. Pitts, Secretary of said Company, personally appeared before me, and acknowledged that they executed the foregoing Deeds of Conveyance, for the purposes and consideration therein expressed, and that they were duly authorized to execute the same. And the said Edward Hall, Agent of the Galveston City Company, personally appeared before me, and acknowledged that he executed the foregoing Deeds of Conveyance, for the purposes and consideration therein expressed, and that he was duly authorized to execute the same. And the said Charles D. Stuart

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [

[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]

Private.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 16th Instant, in reference to the case of Lieutenant [illegible] of the Navy, which has received my most attentive consideration, and in reply I have to inform you that I am not aware of any law or regulation which would authorize the Department to grant the request of Lieutenant [illegible].

In the present case I am satisfied that the [illegible] Lieutenant [illegible] would not be justified in granting the request of Lieutenant [illegible], as the duties of the office are of such a character that they require the undivided attention of the officer in charge, and [illegible] would not be compatible with the proper discharge of the duties of the office.

I am also of the opinion that the [illegible] Lieutenant [illegible] would not be justified in granting the request of Lieutenant [illegible], as the duties of the office are of such a character that they require the undivided attention of the officer in charge, and [illegible] would not be compatible with the proper discharge of the duties of the office.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully
Your Obt. Servt.

San Francisco.

Financial statement

[illegible] clear and satisfactory Report of the Auditor
[illegible] the State Institution.

From an examination of the Re-
[illegible] it will be perceived that the Institution
[illegible] has been steadily working its way into
favor, and of the State and private benefits de-
rived, can be made no question. Our, therefore
[illegible] it the duty to call additional
[illegible] to the urgent necessities specified
[illegible] the last Legislature.

The [illegible] are [illegible] necessary
to the efficiency and safe [illegible] of the
[illegible] amount asked for this year over 1870
in the payment of just arrearages. The neces-
sity for this item has been clearly set forth
the officers of the Institution and Directors
[illegible], and, supplemented by a proper zeal for the
prosperity of the Institution, [illegible] especial favorable additional aid.

The liabilities of the Institution
as exhibited in the Report of the first day of
January next [illegible] amount to the sum of
$244[illegible]00, without any interest in the mean-
time or the [illegible]. Should this sum only
[illegible] the indebtedness sum of $144,000. At
the close of the quarter ending the third
day of the present month there will be a consid-
erable amount, $150,000 due, and there
will be [illegible] indebtedness in connection
the asylum of the Institution under [illegible]
[illegible] amount of $[illegible]. Your Committee
[illegible] strongly recommend that
[illegible] the Legislature, in Consideration of the
extreme Economy of the State, [illegible] in-
[illegible] the appropriation asked for by
the Directors of the Institution, [illegible] the sum
be equitably [illegible] the liabilities of the present

[illegible] and character, [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]
Austin, Texas
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Relating to the Commissioners to institute any proceedings of the U.S. Texas, in the name of the North Western Territory, to the use of the State.

[illegible] "An act [illegible] the Governor [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Executive would be required to go through the extensive and depressing process of submitting it to the view of the whole people, although it might be convinced it would not meet the approbation of a single man unbiased with the ordinary feelings of true patriotism. Whether it be competent for one branch of the government to order another, and coordinate branch, to do an act which necessarily implies the exercise of a most delicate discretion, in a question which might not come directly, or present for discussion, but may be altogether foreign to that some might be called for the exercise of discretion in the performance of duty, I will not undertake to say, because the Constitution of Texas, unprejudiced with appellate jurisdiction, in a little degree as our Supreme Court, would not be authorized to issue the writ of mandamus upon him by the Constitution and laws of the land, and he think no one will say otherwise. To the executive of the Legislature in the present extraordinary session, as in ordinary ones, he would be a dangerous power if he could not refuse to perform duties enjoined upon him by the Constitution and laws of the land. He would be a tyrant and usurper if he could. Read and protested. Read and rejected. Read and passed by the Senate. Carried unanimously. The President of the State, whether he was not a citizen of the State, or not, could not be compelled to issue the writ of mandamus. The Supreme Court could not be compelled to issue the writ of mandamus, without the command of the Legislature, but he could not command, even with that command, to submit a declaration, or act of which the Constitution would be void. Now, if this objection to the bill did not exist, there is another which to my mind is insurmountable. The 9th Section of the 9th Article of the Constitution limits the Legislature to biennial sessions, and this provision can be

declared from only in conformity with the Forms prescribed by the Constitution of the State of the same nature, which give to the Executive, due to him only, the power to convene the Legislature on Extraordinary occasions. The receipts which would require an Extraordinary convention of the Legislature, must therefore be ascertained and determined by him alone. — The Executive should possess the power of ascertaining and determining for himself, and without requiring any discretion on the subject to be exercised by him, the emergencies to convene the Legislature in the event of the happening of a contingency; and if the Legislature can do this, it can hardly be supposed that the Constitutional provision which limits their appointed sessions to forty days can be construed to prevent the Governor from convening them in any case, out of the regular time prescribed by Law, if occasion have arisen for their services before that time arrives. Such emergencies, as their inclination, or sickness of the majority of the members, may render impracticable; and the time appointed for their being together, may be inconvenient for the dispatch of business. Besides in the State of Maryland, where the Legislature meets annually, it has been found inconvenient to limit the Governor to any particular time for convening the Legislature, on extraordinary occasions.

The duty of the Executive here, in relation to calling the Legislature on extraordinary occasions, has been prescribed by the Constitution, and the Executive cannot interpose with propriety, or advantage the former suggestions of the Council, in the performance of this duty, without the sanction of the Senate, in which it originated, without the concurrence of

State of Texas

Whereas, it has been made known to the Governor of the State of Texas, by the District Court of Jasper County, in said State, holden at the Court House thereof, and for said County, on the fourth Monday in October, 1849, that William Stamps, at the January Term, 1849, of said Court, was convicted of the offence of Larceny, and sentenced by the judgment of said Court, to confinement at hard labor in the Penitentiary of said State, for the term of two years.

And whereas, it has been represented to me, by a large number of the respectable Citizens of said County, that Mr. Stamps was induced, by a long train of circumstances, to commit said offence, which, but for which, he would not have committed, and which has not been done with a view to defraud any one, and that he bears a good character for honesty and integrity in the community where he resides, and that his confinement in the Penitentiary will be a great hardship upon his family, who are entirely dependent upon his exertions for support; and praying that I would exercise the pardoning power vested in the Governor of this State, and grant a pardon to the said William Stamps, and whereas, it appears that the said William Stamps was convicted at the January Term, 1849, of the District Court of said County, and sentenced to confinement in the Penitentiary for the term of two years, and that the Clerk of said Court of said County has certified that no fine and costs have been collected in the case, and that the said William Stamps is entitled to the benefit of the pardoning power vested in the Governor of this State

Please mail me a Certificate.

Please send me my Land Warrant Seal No. 2160 State of Illinois, This, Patented Dec 5th 1855, in the Name of Thomas Little Soldier Ind. Wars, who died in the State of Texas.

Yours Truly
Thomas Little
Dickson Co Tenn

Comptroller's Department
Austin, Texas.
December 1st, 1870.

Gen. Fred. Law Olmsted,
Trinity & Brazos Val. R.R.
San Antonio,
Texas.

Sir:

Your communication of the 10th ult. with enclosure, addressed to the Governor, has been referred to this office for reply.

Please state the number of acres of land granted to the Trinity & Brazos Valley Railway Company by the Act of the Legislature approved August 28th 1854.

Very respectfully,
Your obt. svt.
Jno. Marshall,
Chief Clerk.

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas,
September 20th 1850.

To the Honble
the Senate
and
Honble Speaker
of the House of Representatives.

Gentlemen:

Herewith I have the honor to transmit to you a communication from the Governor of the State of Louisiana, enclosing a copy of a joint resolution of the Legislature of that State, on the subject of the Texian Navy debt, and the claims of the State of Louisiana thereto, which I have the honor to recommend to your favorable consideration.

Also, a communication from the Governor of the State of Mississippi, enclosing a copy of a joint resolution of the Legislature of that State, on the same subject, which I have the honor to recommend to your favorable consideration.

Also, a communication from the Governor of the State of Alabama, enclosing a copy of a joint resolution of the Legislature of that State, on the same subject, which I have the honor to recommend to your favorable consideration.

Also, a communication from the Governor of the State of Georgia, enclosing a copy of a joint resolution of the Legislature of that State, on the same subject, which I have the honor to recommend to your favorable consideration.

Also, a communication from the Governor of the State of Florida, enclosing a copy of a joint resolution of the Legislature of that State, on the same subject, which I have the honor to recommend to your favorable consideration.

Also, a communication from the Governor of the State of South Carolina, enclosing a copy of a joint resolution of the Legislature of that State, on the same subject, which I have the honor to recommend to your favorable consideration.

Also, a communication from the Governor of the State of North Carolina, enclosing a copy of a joint resolution of the Legislature of that State, on the same subject, which I have the honor to recommend to your favorable consideration.

Also, a communication from the Governor of the State of Virginia, enclosing a copy of a joint resolution of the Legislature of that State, on the same subject, which I have the honor to recommend to your favorable consideration.

Also, a communication from the Governor of the State of Tennessee, enclosing a copy of a joint resolution of the General Assembly of that State, on the same subject, which I have the honor to recommend to your favorable consideration.

Also, a communication from the Governor of the State of Kentucky, enclosing a copy of a joint resolution of the General Assembly of that State, on the same subject, which I have the honor to recommend to your favorable consideration.

Also, a communication from the Governor of the State of Missouri, enclosing a copy of a joint resolution of the Legislature of that State, on the same subject, which I have the honor to recommend to your favorable consideration.

Also, a communication from the Governor of the State of Arkansas, enclosing a copy of a joint resolution of the Legislature of that State, on the same subject, which I have the honor to recommend to your favorable consideration.

Also, a communication from the Governor of the State of Iowa, enclosing a copy of a joint resolution of the Legislature of that State, on the same subject, which I have the honor to recommend to your favorable consideration.

Also, a communication from the Governor of the State of Wisconsin, enclosing a copy of a joint resolution of the Legislature of that State, on the same subject, which I have the honor to recommend to your favorable consideration.

Also, a communication from the Governor of the State of Illinois, enclosing a copy of a joint resolution of the Legislature of that State, on the same subject, which I have the honor to recommend to your favorable consideration.

Also, a communication from the Governor of the State of Michigan, enclosing a copy of a joint resolution of the Legislature of that State, on the same subject, which I have the honor to recommend to your favorable consideration.

Also, a communication from the Governor of the State of Indiana, enclosing a copy of a joint resolution of the Legislature of that State, on the same subject, which I have the honor to recommend to your favorable consideration.

Also, a communication from the Governor of the State of Ohio, enclosing a copy of a joint resolution of the Legislature of that State, on the same subject, which I have the honor to recommend to your favorable consideration.

Also, a communication from the Governor of the State of New York, enclosing a copy of a joint resolution of the Legislature of that State, on the same subject, which I have the honor to recommend to your favorable consideration.

Also, a communication from the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, enclosing a copy of a joint resolution of the Legislature of that State, on the same subject, which I have the honor to recommend to your favorable consideration.

Also, a communication from the Governor of the State of New Jersey, enclosing a copy of a joint resolution of the Legislature of that State, on the same subject, which I have the honor to recommend to your favorable consideration.

Also, a communication from the Governor of the State of Delaware, enclosing a copy of a joint resolution of the Legislature of that State, on the same subject, which I have the honor to recommend to your favorable consideration.

Also, a communication from the Governor of the State of Maryland, enclosing a copy of a joint resolution of the Legislature of that State, on the same subject, which I have the honor to recommend to your favorable consideration.

Also, a communication from the Governor of the State of Connecticut, enclosing a copy of a joint resolution of the Legislature of that State, on the same subject, which I have the honor to recommend to your favorable consideration.

Also, a communication from the Governor of the State of Rhode Island, enclosing a copy of a joint resolution of the Legislature of that State, on the same subject, which I have the honor to recommend to your favorable consideration.

Also, a communication from the Governor of the State of Massachusetts, enclosing a copy of a joint resolution of the Legislature of that State, on the same subject, which I have the honor to recommend to your favorable consideration.

Also, a communication from the Governor of the State of Vermont, enclosing a copy of a joint resolution of the Legislature of that State, on the same subject, which I have the honor to recommend to your favorable consideration.

Also, a communication from the Governor of the State of New Hampshire, enclosing a copy of a joint resolution of the Legislature of that State, on the same subject, which I have the honor to recommend to your favorable consideration.

Also, a communication from the Governor of the State of Maine, enclosing a copy of a joint resolution of the Legislature of that State, on the same subject, which I have the honor to recommend to your favorable consideration.

Also, a communication from the Governor of the State of Texas

Private.

New Orleans, December 10th 1860.

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas,
September 20th 1860.

Hon: A. J. Hays Co:
Collector &c. Custom House,
New Orleans La:

Sir:

Inclosed you will find a Requisition from the Governor of the State of Louisiana, for the delivery of Charles Hoffer, a fugitive from justice, charged with the crime of Arson, committed in the City of New Orleans, on the night of the 5th inst. Also a Telegraphic dispatch from the Governor of Louisiana, requesting the arrest of the said Hoffer, and his delivery to Capt. Duncan, Sheriff of Orleans Co: La: or to such person as may be authorized to receive him.

Should the said Hoffer be found within the limits of the State of Texas, you are requested to cause his arrest, and to hold him in custody, subject to the order of the Governor of Louisiana, or

Sec. Respectfully
Gov. Elect. Texas

Proclamation

By the Governor of the State of Texas.

Whereas the Senate and House of Representatives elected by the Qualified Voters of Texas at the General Election held on the first Tuesday in November A.D. 1866 have met in the City of Austin, the Seat of Government, and have organized as the Senate and House of Representatives of the Legislature of Texas, and have informed me by Resolutions duly adopted by both Houses that they are ready to receive any communication I may have to make to the Legislature, and whereas it is necessary that the Executive Department should be informed of the condition of the State, in order that such measures may be adopted as may be deemed necessary and proper for the welfare of the State, and whereas it is provided by the Constitution of the State of Texas that the Governor shall from time to time give to the Legislature information of the State of the Union, and recommend such measures as he may deem expedient

"Representative from the Council of Damien and Abbas
Of Fortune adverse, Stars
Kindness set our Hand and
Cause the unfeared Spite
Trial to Arise.
Done at the City of Nicetia, the
Twenty first day of September
in the Year of our Lord Seventeen
Hundred and Ten, the Ninety
Eighth Year of the Empire
of the United States of America.

By the Council
Hymen Lewis Clerk
Courtney Secretary

"Secretis Libertatum
Nostris, Etc.
Eighteen hundred and 1st 1800.

Pol: C. C. Tarn Pleas
Of Marion Dist.
Prest.

Writ.

Instructions from a
reliable source, have been received at this
Department, that the Comanche and most of
the other Indians are civilly hostile and pre-
paring to depredate upon our frontier
and that Great Numbers of Indians are
under Marching Orders to Invade Your
Province; You are directed if upon the Commu-
nication of the same from the Commanding
Officer of the United States forces at this City
to order that you make the necessary Sep
without delay; Requesting that you will Com-

Communicated to the General Brooke, Commanding
Middle Dist. Department, in the subject, immediately
Jan. 6th
by Respectfully,
Your Obt. Servt.

Extract from a letter dated Jany 25th 1866.

"I have the honor to report a case of Murder committed by Indians on the Head waters of the Canadian River, on the 20th inst. The Murdered man was a Mr. Wilson, and the number of Indians is unknown, but supposed to be about 30. Their names are unknown, but they are supposed to belong to the Wichita Tribe."

Extract respectfully
furnished for the Commissioner
Genl Brooke by
Jan 6th
by Respectfully,
Your Obt. Servt.

Jany 26th 1866.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 20th inst. relative to the murder of Mr. Wilson, and in reply, have to state that the number of Indians by whom the murder was committed, as well as their names, are unknown to me. Some Wichitas were, about that time, on the Upper Canadian River, and it is probable that they were the Indians who committed the murder.

I am Sir,
Your Respectfully,
Your Obt. Servt.

R. F. Communications of similar Tenor sent to

Recorded under Number 1 Book 1 Folio 1 Parish of Jefferson

Wm. Nelson Esq: } New Orleans, La:
J. Edmunds Esq: }
Alexander Dana Esq: } New York, N. Y.
Ralph L. Baker Esq: }

Wm. A. Harris.
Parish Private Secretary.

State of Louisiana

Parish of Jefferson

Be it remembered that on the twenty fifth day of June A.D. 1807 at the District Court of Jefferson County, Michael Fitzpatrick personally appeared before me Alexander Dana Esquire Attorney at Law duly commissioned and sworn for the District aforesaid, and in the County of Jefferson, and the said Michael Fitzpatrick being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, doth depose and say that he is a Citizen of the United States and has resided therein for the space of twenty years last past, that he is a Native of Ireland, that he arrived in the City of New Orleans on the twenty fifth day of June A.D. 1806 and that he intends to become a Citizen of the United States of America, that he is not a subject of any foreign Prince, State or Potentate, and that he will support the Constitution and laws of the United States, so help him God.

Sworn to before me in open Court this 25th day of June A.D. 1807.

Alexander Dana

Be it remembered, that I, Alexander Dana, Attorney at Law duly commissioned and sworn for the District aforesaid, by virtue of the authority in me vested by the Constitution and laws of the State, do hereby certify that on the twenty fifth day of June instant, before me personally appeared Michael Fitzpatrick, who being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, doth depose and say that he is a native of Ireland, that he arrived in the City of New Orleans on the twenty fifth day of June A.D. 1806, that he intends to become a Citizen of the United States of America, that he is not a subject of any foreign Prince, State or Potentate, and that he will support the Constitution and laws of the United States, so help him God.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at the City of Natchez, this twenty fourth day of September

Proclamation.

By the Governor of the State of Texas.

Convening the State Legislature in extra session on the third Monday in November, 1861.

Whereas, in the opinion of the Executive, the necessity has arisen for the assembling of the Legislature, such as is contemplated in the Constitution, whereby it becomes and proper to convene the Legislature of Texas:

Now, I, F. R. Lubbock, Governor of the State of Texas, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution, do by these presents, convene the Legislature of the State, at the City of Austin, at the Capitol, in the City of Austin, Travis County, Texas, on the third Monday in November next, being the 18th day of said month, hereby requiring all persons entitled to seats in said Legislature, to take notice hereof, and govern themselves accordingly.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Austin, this the eighteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty One, and of the Independence of the United States the Eighty Sixth, and of Texas the Twenty Fifth.

F. R. Lubbock

By the Governor;

Geo. Flournoy,
Deputy, Jas. A. Webb,
Secretary of State.

N. B. Printed Copies of the above Proclamation were forwarded by Mail and Express also Telegraphic Messages

In Senate of the State Legislature.

Chas A. Harris,
Actg. Private Secretary.

Relating an Election for the acceptance, or non acceptance, by the people of Texas, of the propositions made by the U.S. Congress for the purchase of part of the Public Territory of the State of Texas.

Proclamation.

By the Governor of the State of Texas.

Whereas, an authenticated Copy of Two Resolutions duly passed by the Congress of the United States, "providing for the admission of the State of Texas into the Union with additional territory, and for the settlement of the northern and western boundary, and the relinquishment by the said State of all territory claimed by her lying "outside of said boundary, and of all her claims upon the United States, and to establish a Territorial Government for New Mexico," which said Resolutions are said to contain all of said Act which relates to Texas, by the direction of the President of the United States, has been submitted to the Executive of Texas, to be laid before the Legislature of the State for acceptance or rejection, which Resolutions, duly Act are in the words following, viz:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following propositions shall be, and the same are hereby, offered to the State of Texas, which if agreed to by the said State, in an Act passed by the General Assembly thereof, duly authenticated, communicated by the Governor to this Government, shall be binding and obligatory upon the United States and upon the said State of Texas: Provided, The same agreement by the said General Assembly shall be given on or before the first day of December, Eighteen hundred and forty-five."

"First. The State of Texas will agree that her boundary on the North shall commence at the point at which the meridian of one hundred degrees west from

"Louisiana is intersected by the parallel of thirty one
"degrees thirty minutes north latitude, and thence
"due from said point due west to the meridian of
"one hundred and three degrees west from Greenwich,
"thence by a line due south to the said thirty
"first degree of north latitude; thence on the
"said parallel of thirty one degrees of north latitude
"to the Sabine river, and thence with the
"channel of said river to the Gulf of Mexico.

"Second. — The State of Texas cedes
"to the United States all her claim to territory
"exterior to the limits and boundaries which
"she agrees to establish by the first article of this
"agreement.

"Third. — The State of Texas re-
"linquishes all claim upon the United States
"for the debts of Texas, and for claims
"of citizens of the United States, or of persons
"residing in the same, on the acceptance
"by the United States of the terms of
"the compact.

"Fourth. — The United States
"will ascertain, establish and pay to
"boundary, cession or claims to territory, and
"relinquishment of claims, which may be the
"State of Texas the sum of ten millions of
"dollars, in a stock bearing five per cent.
"interest, and redeemable after the end of four
"years, the interest payable half yearly
"at the Treasury of the United States."

"Fifth. — Immediately after
"the ratification of the United States shall have
"been exchanged with an authentic act of the
"act of the General Assembly of Texas accepting
"the said propositions, the United States will
"take into their service the troops
"now in the pay of the State of Texas, or
"so much thereof as may be deemed
"necessary and proper for the public service,
"not exceeding one regiment of dragoons
"until the Congress of the United States shall
"have other provisions for the protection of Texas, which

"which duties or imports were specially pledged,
"shall first file at the Treasury of the United States
"release of all claim against the United States for,
"or on account of said bonds or certificates in such
"form as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the
"Treasury and given by the President of the Uni-
"ted States: Provided, That nothing herein contain-
"ed shall be construed to require to qualify any
"thing contained in the third article of the Treaty
"with the Comanche Indians of the United States
"ratified March 26th, Eighteen Hundred and Forty-five, either as regards the num-
"ber or state that may vote for, performed out of
"the State of Texas, otherwise."

"Section 18. And be it further
"enacted, That the provisions of this act be, and
"they are hereby declared united to the bounda-
"ry between the United States and the State
"of Texas shall be agreed to, and when such
"agreement shall have been effected, the Pres-
"ident of the United States shall issue his
"proclamation declaring this act to be in full
"force and operation, and shall proceed forth-
"with the duties herein provided to be performed
"by and on said Territory."

And whereas, the matters of such grave importance to the interest, honor and welfare of the State, it is deemed proper that the people themselves, in their primary capacities, shall have an opportunity of expressing their opinion as to said Treaty and the fidelity of their Representatives in the Legislature

Therefore, I, Sam Houston, Governor of the State of Texas, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by the Constitution and laws of said State, do hereby order and direct that the Chief Justices of the several Counties in the said State cause polls to be opened at each election precinct in their respective Counties, on the first Monday in August next, and cause an election to be held on said day for the purpose of ascertaining the will of the people, touching the ratification or rejection of the Treaty with the Comanche Chief Justice, at which election each voter

May [illegible] opinion as to the propriety of accepting or rejecting said proposition, the writing the words "accepted" or "rejected," in a ticket to be deposited in the ballot box; and said election shall be conducted in all respects as other elections provided for by law, and returns made to the Secretary of State, directed to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, who shall be required to open and publish the same in the presence of both Houses of the Legislature, and said election shall be held at the usual places of holding elections in said County, by the proper officers thereof, the County Commissioners of said County, are hereby authorized and required to appoint the judges of said election in the precincts.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at the City of Austin, this Twenty-Seventh day of September, Anno Domini, One thousand eight hundred and fifty, and of the Independence of the United States the Seventy-fifth, and of Texas the Fifteenth.

L. S.

By the Governor
Sigued, James Pinckney
Secretary of State.

N. B. Printed Copies of the foregoing Proclamation were forwarded to the Chief Justices of the several Counties of the State by mail and by express.

Chas. A. Harris, Asst. Sec. of State.

Executive Department
Austin, Texas
September 27, A.D. 1850.

To the Hon. David Meriwether
Secretary of State, U.S.
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Notifying receipt of a despatch by the special messenger, Captain G. A. Lewis.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt at nine o'clock, A.M. of this day, in the hands of the special messenger, Captain G. A. Lewis, of many despatches, enclosing of the following documents, viz:

Communication from the Secretary of State, Washington, D.C. dated, September 9th, 1850, accompanying, An Act proposing to the State of Texas the relinquishment by the said State of all territory claimed by her exterior boundaries, and of all her claims upon the United States; and to establish a territorial Government for said Mexico.

Also, the first and fifteenth Sections of the above recited Act, in manuscript under the seal of the Department.

I am, Sir, I have the honor to state, that I shall take immediate steps, to lay the subject before the people of Texas, to ascertain their views and wishes in relation thereto, for the information of the State Legislature, which will convene on the fourth day of November next, and that, upon the receipt of the declaration of that body it shall be communicated to this Department, it shall be forwarded to Washington City.

I have also to request your

Presentation To His Excellency, the President, of my distinguished consideration, and my sincere thanks on behalf of the State are what I have the honor to proceed for the high regard he entertains for the General members of the Convention, with the assurance that the feeling on the part of Texas is reciprocated in the warmest attachment to, and the highest respect for the American Union.

With the highest esteem,
I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your Obt. Servt.

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas,
September 28th 1850.

To.
M. A.
Burrus of Delaware,
Secretary.

Sir:

Letter of Instruction.

The public papers placed in your hands as "Express" are of the highest importance to the State, and it is necessary that they should be laid before the Country as speedily as possible; you will therefore proceed on the route assigned you with great despatch, and deliver, or cause to be delivered, the documents placed in your charge in accordance with their direction. Bundles of Proclamations embracing the propositions on which the people of the State are hereby required to vote, will be furnished to you for distribution in each County that you may pass through, or to, or from which you

may have a chance of safe transmission. In the dis=
=tribution of these papers, I have to wholly rely upon
your usual sound judgment and great industry in the
accomplishment of the object so much desired by this
Department in their transmission, which is, to place
the Bill therein quoted (Terrell Bill) before the peo=
=ple of Texas in time to enable all of them to duly=
consider it, and to give their vote upon it at the time
that may be designated in each County of the State by
the Chief Justice.

The General wants you will
be x x x x x x x x x x x x x
x x x x x x x x x x x x x
x x x x x x x x x x.

I shall ask the Honorable Legisla=
=ture when it meets to make you a liberal com=
=pensation for the services you are here re=
=quired to render, as they are very important and
will need considerable attention on your part to
discharge faithfully.

Very respectfully
Your Obt. Servt,

N. B. The foregoing Instructions were given to each
of the following "Express" Agents Despatches to
the Chief Justices of the Counties Assigned such
to the destinations placed opposite their respect=
=ive names, viz:

Tilly, Marshall, — Clarksville, Red River Co.
Robert White, — Paton, Travis Co.
Thomas Ezell, — Sunkerville, Newton Co.
Slaton, — Shelbyville, Shelby Co.
Odom, — Brownsville, Rio Grande.

Chas. L. Cartwright
Actg. Private Secretary.

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
September 29th 1850.

To the Editor of
the
Texas.

Sir.

Requesting publication of the Proclamation for an election by the people to accept or reject the propositions made by the U. S. to Texas for the purchase of part of her North Western Territory.

Please publish the enclosed Proclamation in your paper, until the day of election.

Respectfully,
Your obt. Servt.

P. S. The above communication was addressed to the respective Editors of the following named newspapers published in the State of Texas, viz:

"Texas Monument," La Grange, Fayette County.
"Nueces Valley," Corpus Christi, Nueces County.
"San Antonio Texan," San Antonio, Bexar County.
"Dallas Herald," Dallas, Dallas County.
"Bonham Advertiser," Bonham, Fannin County.
"Colorado Citizen," Matagorda, Matagorda County.
"Western Star" Paris, Lamar County.
"Northern Standard," Clarksville, Red River County.
"Texas Republican," Marshall, Harrison County.
"Red Land Herald," San Augustine, San Augustine Co.
"Cherokee Sentinel," Rusk, Cherokee County.
"Texas Ranger" Washington, Washington County.
"Galveston News," Galveston, Galveston County.
"Texas Presbyterian," Huntsville, Walker County.
"Texian Advocate," Victoria, Victoria County.
"Houston Gazette," Houston, Harris County.
"American Star," Brownsville, Cameron County.
"Democratic Telegraph and Texas Register," Houston, Harris County.

"Hardin," Jasper, Anderson County.
"Lone Star," Nacogdoches, Nacogdoches County.
"Commercial," Refugio, Calhoun County.
"Huntsville Item," Huntsville, Walker County.

Walter C. Watson.
Acting Private Secretary.

List of Postmasters to whom copies of the Proclamation calling the people to the sale of Custom-House were forwarded.

List of Postmasters, to each of whom a copy of the Proclamation ordering an election to be held on the 2nd day of May next for the purpose of voting for or against the Ordinance, was forwarded on the 3d day of March, 1845, viz:

Bellville, Austin County.
Texas Star, Brazos County.
Columbia, Colorado County.
Fredericksburg, Gillespie County.
Independence, Washington County.
La Grange, Fayette County.
Matagorda, Matagorda County.
Port Lavaca, Calhoun County.
Refugio, Refugio County.
San Augustine, Sabine County.
Seguin, Guadalupe County.
Washington, Washington County.

Walter C. Watson.
Acting Private Secretary.

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
March 7th 1845.

Certificate of Election to certain State and District Officers.

In compliance with the supplemental Act "Regulating Elections," approved the 11th day of February, 1840, I proceeded, in conjunction with the Acting Secretary of State, to canvass the

voters given at the General Election held on the fifth day of August 1850, for State and District Officers for this State and returned to the State Department, and I do hereby certify, that for the Office of

Governor the highest number of votes polled for said Office, and therefore duly elected

was for the State of Texas.

N. B. A Copy of the above Certificate of Election was duly forwarded to the following persons for the Offices designated opposite their respective names, viz:

James B. Shaw Esq., Comptroller of Public accounts.
James H. Raymond Esq., State Treasurer.
Ebenezer Allen Esq., Attorney General.
H. O. Todd Esq., Judge of the 1st Jud. Dist.
A. W. Arrington Esq., Judge do. 2d do.
James McGowan Esq., Dist. Atty. 1st Jud. Dist.
John H. Lyndon Esq., do. 2d do.
Josiah H. Cross Esq., do. 3d do.
C. H. Peteus Esq., do. 4th do.
R. T. Walker Esq., do. 5th do.
D. H. Fields Esq., do. 6th do.
R. M. Branch Esq., do. 7th do.
W. P. C. Young Esq., do. 8th do.
N. M. Rutford Esq., do. 9th do.
W. S. Flag Esq., do. 10th do.
Rufus Howard Esq., do. 12th do.

Geo. W. Hamilton,
Acting Private Secretary.

Seal Annexed.

By the Governor of the State of Texas.

Ordering an election of a Representative to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. James C. Wilson.

Whereas the Honorable James C. Wilson has a Representative in the Legislature of said State for the District composed of the Counties of Hardin, Jasper and Tyler, and

Whereas, the said James C. Wilson has resigned his seat in said Legislature;

Therefore, I, Francis R. Lubbock, Governor of the State of Texas, do, in virtue of the authority in me vested by the Constitution and laws of said State, hereby order that Chief Justices of the several County courts cause notice to be given that a vacancy in the office of Senator from said District exists, and that elections be held in the several Counties composing said District, on the first Tuesday in November next, for the purpose of filling said vacancy, and that the Commissioners Court of the several Counties composing said District cause returns of said elections to be made to the Secretary of State, and that the Sheriffs of the several Counties composing said District cause notice of said elections to be given as required by law.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Seal of the State to be affixed, at the City of Austin, the fourteenth day of October A. D. Eighteen hundred and fifty, of the Independence of the United States the seventy fifth, and of Texas, the fifteenth.

L. S.

By the Governor
Signed Edward Webb
Secretary of State.

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
October 14th 1850.

Ebenezer Allen Esq:
Attorney General &c.
Present.

Sir:

Requiring a legal opinion in the case of James Cummings Esq: late Branch Pilot at Paso Caballo, and an applicant for reappointment.

Accompanying this I have the honor to inclose the proceedings of the Board of Pilot Commissioners at Paso Caballo on certain charges preferred by them against Mr James Cummings, who has been a Branch Pilot at that bar for several years last, and who is now an applicant to this Department for reappointment. Mr Cummings has been furnished by the Secretary of State, under my direction, with a copy of the charges transmitted to this Department against him. These papers were handed to your predecessor (A.J. Hamilton Esq:) some time since, who returned them yesterday without having acted thereon; I have therefore to request your written opinion on the merits of the case as it appears in the proceedings of the Board herewith transmitted, and the legal course of the Executive in the matter, at as early a day as practicable.

Requiring the necessary documents to vest the U. S. State jurisdiction over the Light House site at Galveston and Matagorda Bays.

Also submit for your subsequent attention, an application from the 5th Auditor at Washington City, for "the necessary documents to vest jurisdiction over the Light House site at Bolivar Point, and at the entrance of Matagorda Bay," made through W. Smith Esq:, Collector at the Port of Galveston; requesting that you draw up the documents therein mentioned

at an early day.

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
October 16th 1850.

His Excellency
Peter Hansborough Bell,
Governor of Texas.

Sir:

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 12th ultimo on the 2nd instant, and am much obliged for the tender of military services therein contained, but the present state of affairs in relation to the disputed boundary of Texas have made it very improbable that there will be an appeal to arms to support her jurisdiction over the territory in question.

Executive to this application for a command in the Santa Fe expedition.

I am Sir,
Very respectfully
Your Obt. Servant,

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
October 16th 1850.

Capt. H. Cruse &c:
Corpus Christi Co:
& Espiritu.

Sir:

Tenders services of Texas militia in the Santa Fe expedition.

As the Legislature of this State, at their late session passed an bill, for raising a military force to support the rights of Texas in the disputed territory, it will deprive me of the pleasure of availing myself of the services proffered myself and Command in that Expedition, which I should have done, if any requisition had been made on either State, with it only in compliment to the offer.

With much esteem,
I am, very respectfully
Your Obt. Servant

Lieut. L. Garrison,
Austin, Texas.
October 18, 1850.

Capt. L. Cruse,
Marion,
South Carolina.

Sir:

In reference to his tender of mediab services for the Santa Fe expedition.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th inst. in due course, and it would have afforded me much pleasure to have availed myself of your proffered services if the Expedition to Santa Fe had been organized; but, as present circumstances lead but little probability that any such movement on the part of Texas will be made, I can only thank you for your offer and kind interest in the welfare and prosperity of our young state.

With much esteem
and respect.
Your Obt: Servant,

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
October 18, 1850.

Gen: Dan. Cook,
Caldwell,
Texas.

Sir:

Relative to an application for a military commission.

The honour that a call has been made for additional Rangers for the Frontier service is unfounded, as I have not received any such requisition. I will however file your application for future consideration, should an opportunity occur.

I am Sir,
Very respectfully
Your Obt: Servant,

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
October 18th 1850.

J. P. Plaster, Esq:,
Post Master,
Travis County
Texas.

Replying to his request for a military commission.

Sir.

As I am not aware that any Rangers will be called into service, I can see but little probability of an opportunity occurring which will enable me to give you authority to raise a Company. I am however desirous to serve you, and have filed your application for future consideration, in the event of any such service.

I am Sir
Very respectfully
Your Obt. Servt.

Executive Department
Austin, Texas.
October 18, 1850.

L. C. Clopton Esq:
Greenville,
Georgia.

Sir:

Replying to his application for a participation in the Santa Fe command.

I have to return you my sincere thanks for the very liberal and noble offer of your services in a military capacity on behalf of Texas contained in your letter of the 27th of August last, which would have received an earlier reply, but the uncertainty of the course that would be pursued, and the consequent requisition for troops, necessarily delayed it; I am now of opinion that no expedition to Santa Fe will be organized, and consequently shall have no occasion for the engagement of Volunteers.

With much esteem
I am Sir,
Very respectfully

Com Obt: Servt,

Executive Department
Austin, Texas.
October 18, 1850.

James H. McCreary Esq:
Saltillo
Mex.

Sir:

Relative to the offer of Dr. I. S. Scott of Ky to accompany the Santa Fé expedition in a medical capacity.

Your letter of August 25th 1850 enclosing a communication from Dr. S. T. Scott of Kentucky to yourself, relative to his appointment as Surgeon in the Expedition to Santa-Fé was duly received; and as circumstances make it probable that no such expedition will take place I take the earliest opportunity to say, assuring you that I should have had much pleasure in accepting the Doctor's medical services had there been occasion for them.

I am Sir,
Very respectfully
Com Obt: Servt,

Executive Department
Austin, Texas.
October 18, 1850.

Isidore Lartigue Esq:

Robertello,
Beaufort District,
South Carolina.

Sir:

Replying to offer of military services in the support of Texian rights at Santa-Fe.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 13th of August last in due course, and to tender my sincere thanks for the expression of warm interest for the cause of Texas therein evinced.

The present situation of the question which has threatened such serious difficulties is however so materially changed, that I am inclined to believe that no expedition to Santa Fé on the part of Texas will take place, which will deprive me of the pleasure I should otherwise have felt in availing myself of your proffered military services.

I am respectfully
Your obt. Servant,

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
October 18, 1850.

J. Monroe Williams, Esq.
John L. Colburn,
Isaac N. Mayfield,
Memphis,
Tennessee.

Gentlemen:

Replying to offer of military services for the Santa-Fe expedition.

The deep interest in the cause of Texas at the present crisis, which you avow, in common with numbers of our South ern friends have so warmly expressed, and which

the very numerous offers of military assistance enthusiastically support. I am sure you are highly flattering, and I cannot withhold my sincere thanks for the very handsome offer of your services. As the ultimate course that would be pursued by the State was to a certain extent contingent upon circumstances which futurity then concealed, I delayed answering your communication until I felt upon that I could give it a definite reply.

In the present state of affairs I am of opinion that no expedition to Santa-Fé on the part of the State will be made, and consequently there will be no requisition for the military services you have so politely tendered.

With much esteem and respect,
I am Gentlemen,
Your Mo: Obdt: Servant

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
October 18th 1850.

John C. McCoy & Co:
Dallas, Dallas Co:
Texas.

Sir:

Schools have had much pleasure in availing myself of the services of Col J. B. McSmith of your place, if the late called session of the State Legislature had sanctioned and provided for a military expedition to Santa-Fé. Recent circumstances have, in my belief that no such movement will take place, I have deemed it unnecessary to delay any longer my reply to your recommendation.

I am Sir,

Relative to the proffered military services of Col J. B. McSmith of Dallas, Texas.

Very respectfully
Your Obdt: Servant,

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
October 18, A.D. 1850.

J. H. Calhoun Esq:
Huntsville, Walker Co:
Texas.

Sir:

Relative to his application for a military commission in the expedition to Santa-Fe to support the rights of Texas.

Your application of the 1st. ult. for permission to raise a volunteer Company for the contemplated expedition to Santa-Fe, enforced by a letter of recommendation from A. J. Hill Esq: and Col: James Gillespie, came duly to hand; and in the expectation that the late session of the Legislature would have sanctioned the movement, I delayed a reply until I was assured that there was no probability of such a requisition for your services.

Very respectfully,
Your Obt: Servant

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
October 18, 1850.

Coles. A. J. Hendrix Esq:

Gen. Rusk's Report
Dec. 30th, 1850.
Mississippi.

Sir.

Acknowledging the receipt of your communication of the 11th of July last, which came to hand in due course, duly appreciating the warm interest you evinced for Texas and Southern rights, I should have had much pleasure in availing myself of your proffered services in a military capacity, if circumstances had warranted their engagement.

Allusion to his application for a commission in the Santa-Fe Expedition.

I am Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your Obt. Servant

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
October 18th 1850.

Col: J. H. Lightfoot,
Pinckneyville, Perry Co:
Illinois.

Sir:

Recent events having rendered it improbable that the contemplated military expedition to support the jurisdiction of the State of Texas over her north western territory will take place, I am therefore only return you my warm thanks for your proffered military services, and the interest thereby evinced in the cause.

Very respectfully.

Answer to his letter tendering military services in behalf of Texas in the support of her claim to Santa-Fe.

Your Obdt. Servt.

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
October 16, 1850.

S. C. Tibbs Esq:
Marion Grains,
Kaufman County,
Texas.

Sir:

In reply to his offer of military service in behalf of Texas at Santa-Fe:

Duly appreciating the patriotic feelings of yourself and the worthy citizens of your County, as expressed in your communication of the 15th of July last, nothing would have afforded me more pleasure than to have accepted the military services of yourself and company if the contemplated expedition to Santa-Fe had been provided for by the State Legislature.

With much Esteem and respect
Your Obdt. Servant,

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas
October 19th 1850.

Capt. H. S. McCulloch,
Jefferson
Texas.

Sir:

Tendering him a commission & ordering a company for the emergency.

As your former military experience and efficiency in the protection of the frontier of this State have induced me to select you as a suitable person to fill the Commission called for in the enclosed "Extract," I herewith tender it to you, requesting to be informed immediately of your acceptance or non acceptance, it being important that the organization of the required company should be effected with as little delay as possible.

For the various particulars relative to the organization, outfit and muster, &c, refer you to the "Extract" of Major General Geo: M. Brooke's communication to this Department, which is herewith enclosed.

Very respectfully,
Your Obdt: Servant,

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas,
October 21st 1850.

Brevet Maj: Genl. Geo: M. Brooke,
Comdg the 4th Mil. Dist: U.S.A.
San Antonio,
Texas.

General:

Replying to his call for a company of mounted Volunteers

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt in due course of your communication of the 15th Instant, calling for a Company of mounted Volunteers to serve for twelve months unless sooner discharged, and, as therein requested, I tendered the commission to Captain Sutton, who declined ac-

accepting it.

My application for such an appointment having been very recently made to the Department by Captain H.C. McCulloch of Seguin, who has rendered considerable service on the frontier under my command, and whose experience and former efficiency as a Volunteer Captain recommend him as one of the most suitable selections that could be made in the present instance, I availed myself of an opportunity that offered that evening of writing to him on the subject, enclosing a full Extract of your letter to me, that he might be completely informed relative to the organization, outfit, muster in, and destination of the Company.

I have no doubt of his acceptance of the appointment, and no hesitation in expressing my confidence that he will discharge the duties of his commission to your entire satisfaction.

I hold myself in readiness, and shall feel much pleasure, to respond to any further call you may make on the Department, to secure the protection of the (at present) much harrassed frontier.

I have also the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 6th instant, accompanying copies of three others on the subject of the contemplated Indian warfare

and have

the honor to be

Very respectfully,

Your Obt. Servant

Executive Department
Austin, Texas.
October 21, 1850.

Genl. Edw. Burleson
Commdg. Texas Rangers
Present.

Sir:

Enclosed I have the honor to hand you a communication from the Hon. E. O. Howard of Texas, M. C. accompanying minutes of the appropriation made by the Federal Congress of the United States for the erection of light houses on Matagorda and Galveston Islands, and a statement that the fifth Auditor at Washington City has purchased the sites for those structures, and desires commencement of their jurisdiction from this State prior to commencing their erection.

As this communication may afford you some further information relative to the subject, in addition to that contained in my letter of the 14th Inst. I have deemed it necessary to draw your attention to it.

I have also enclosed a communication from R. Fitzpatrick Esq: a resident in the City of Brownsville on the Lower Rio Grande, dated August 12th 1850, relative to the ferriage across that river, and the State laws regulating ferries. As the opinion therein requested of a purely legal character, you will please answer it as early as opportunity permits, and send your reply to this Department, from which it will be forwarded to Mr. Fitzpatrick.

I am Sir,
Very respectfully
Your Obdt. Servant,

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
October 24th 1850.

A. Huntington Esq:
Jackson,

Enclosing a communication from the Hon. E. O. Howard, M.C. relative to the light house sites at Galveston and Matagorda.

Relative to a letter from R. Fitzpatrick Esq: of Brownsville, Texas, relative to the ferriage across the Lower Rio Grande.

Mississippi.

Sir:

Your communication of the 6th Ultimo was duly received at this Department enclosing a copy of the "Report and Resolutions of the Committee on Ordinance Relative to the Southern State Rights Association of your City of the 31st of August," and a copy of the Proceedings and Resolutions of the people of Hinds County, at Raymond, on the "Monday following."

The views and feelings therein expressed so intimately affect the great questions now pending between the Northern and Southern States of the Union, and so deeply interest me in common with every true supporter of constitutional freedom and equality of rights, that I feel pleasure in giving my assurance of full concurrence with them.

With much esteem,
I am Sir,
Very respectfully
Your Obt. Servant

Executive Department,
Austin Texas.
October 24th 1850.

P. H. Britton, Esq., and Others.
Thos. F. Leonard, Esq.
Montgomery
Alabama.

Gentlemen:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communi-

Acknowledging the receipt of a copy of the proceedings of a mass meeting held at Montgomery, Ala: Aug 17/50.

communication of the 19th of August last, enclosing a copy of the proceedings of a Mass meeting of the Citizens of Montgomery, on the 17th of August, 1850 to take into consideration the great question which has so long agitated the Union.

It would have afforded me much pleasure to have laid these proceedings before the called session of the Legislature of this State, if they had reached the Executive at an earlier day, as the Resolutions have my heartfelt concurrence, and must be highly appreciated by every true advocate of Southern rights.

With much esteem and respect, I am Gentlemen, Your Obt. Servant

---

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
October 24th, 1850.

Jesse J. Cox Esq.,
Haynesville,
Lowndes County,
Alabama.

Sir:

Acknowledging the receipt of a copy of the Resolutions of a Mass meeting held at Haynesville, Alabama, on the 17th of September, 1850.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th ultimo, accompanying a copy of the Resolutions of a mass meeting held on the 7th ultimo at Haynesville, Alabama, relative to the action of the General Government in reference to the North Western Territory of this State.

Fully appreciating the patriotic and spirited tone of the Resolutions, I return my sincere thanks for the proffered assistance

To Texas in any circumstances that may arise from the question of extradition between her and the General Government, and I much regret that your communication did not reach this Department in time to enable me to lay the Resolutions before the State Legislature.

With much esteem,
I am, Very respectfully,
Your Obt: Servant

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
October 24th, 1850.

S. Haddill Esq:,
Baton Rouge,
Louisiana.

Sir:

Replying to his enquiries respecting a "Henry Lively" stated to have been executed in Texas for murder

I am in receipt of your communication of the 2nd Instant, which came duly to hand; I have examined the records of this Department and find no mention of any predecessor having signed the death warrant of any person of the name of "Henry Lively" and, as I have not yet had that painful duty to perform, and am not aware of any such occurrence between parties of the name mentioned in your letter, I am inclined to think that your informant was mistaken

Very respectfully
Your Obt: Servant

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
October 24th 1850.

To the
Hon. Daniel Webster,
Secretary of State,
Washington D.C

Sir:

Action to give the receipt of further particulars relative to the alleged murder of Juan Cuerra Chapa at Brownsville.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt on the 22d Instant of your communication of the 7th of August last, Enclosing a translation of a note and accompanying document addressed to your Department by the Mexican Minister at Washington City, conveying further particulars relative to the alleged murder of a Mexican Citizen, named Juan Cuerra Chapa, near Brownsville, Texas.

Copies of these documents shall also be forwarded to the District Attorney of this Judicial District of this State, to whom instructions have been sent from this Department to institute the necessary legal proceedings for the apprehension and trial of all persons implicated in the deed, with directions to advise the State Department of the result in due course, for information at Washington City.

The extraordinary press of official duties on the Department has prevented earlier attention to this matter.

With much esteem,
I am Sir,
Very respectfully
Your Obdt. Servant

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
October 24th 1850.

Lieut. Howard &c.
Dist. Atty 12th Judl Dist.
Brownsville,
Texas.

Sir:

Transmitting papers relative to the alleged murder of Juan Vega Cuerra near Brownsville, Texas.

Enclosed herewith you will receive additional particulars relative to the alleged murder of a Mexican Citizen named Juan Vega Cuerra, near Brownsville, Texas, in January last, which were transmitted by the Secretary of State at Washington City to this Department, as you will perceive by the copies of the communications; and to which I desire your early attention as therein requested.

The papers relative to this case were forwarded to A. W. Peterson Esq: District Atty 4th Judicial District, on the 20th of last May, to which I also direct your attention, requiring you to notify this Department as early as practicable, for the information of the W.D. Secretary of State what proceedings have been had thereon.

I am Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your Obdt Servant

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
October 25, 1850.

Copy

Hon. James H. Taylor,
Senator, 6th Senat. Dist.:
Marshall, Harrison Co.;
Texas.

Sir:

Letter from Senator Taylor acknowledging receipt of the proceedings of a meeting held at Town Creek Methodist Church, on the subject of secession rights.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 3rd instant by this evening's mail, tendering your services as a member of the State Legislature; which is hereby accepted.

I am Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your Obt. Servt.
J. H. Taylor

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
October 20th 1860.

J. H. Taylor, Esq.,
James H. Mathews, Esq.,
Union Springs,
Macon Co.
Alabama.

Gentlemen:

Letter acknowledging receipt of the proceedings of a meeting held at Town Creek Methodist Church, on the subject of secession rights.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt by yesterday's mail of a printed copy of the proceedings of a meeting held at Town Creek Methodist Church, on the 3rd instant, relative to the action of the General Congress in relation to Texas, and the slavery question, and to express my high appreciation of the spirit of the Resolutions.

With much esteem

I am Gentlemen,
Very respectfully
Your Obt. Servt.

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
October 20th 1850.

To the
Hon. H. E. Connor,
Prairieville, Austin Co:
Texas.

Sir:

Accepting his resignation as a member of the State Legislature.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt by yesterday's mail of your communication dated 12th Instant, resigning your seat as a member of the State Legislature, which resignation is hereby accepted.

In the called Session of the Legislature, which is to meet on the 18th day of November next, does not allow the time required by law to order an election to supply the vacancy thus occasioned, I hope the people have already taken the necessary steps to enable the new member to take his seat by that day.

I am Sir
Very respectfully
Your Obt. Servt.

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
October 28th 1850.

Norman Heard Esq:,
Galveston,
Texas.

Sir:

Requesting a certificate of the service of James Klayman, a Marine in the service of the late Republic of Texas.

Some of the citizens of Montgomery County have petitioned this Department to exert its influence in obtaining the admission of Mr James Klayman into the Marine Hospital at New Orleans, alledging that he is afflicted with a kind of palsy, which they suppose was brought on by his services as a Marine in the Navy of the late Republic of Texas: as Samuel Rogers the unfortunate man was in the Navy Record of the late Republic in the archives of the State Government furnish no further information relative to Mr Klaymans services than is contained in the enclosed certificate from the Auditors Office, and as I presume that your own books will furnish the requisite particulars on which to base the proper certificate, I have therefore to enclose the original petition and the Auditors statement for your complete information, requesting you at your earliest convenience to transmit to this Department any further data that you may possess under your signature as late Secretary of the Navy, &c; and to return the papers herewith transmitted.

I am Sir
Very respectfully
Your Obt: Servant

Remitting part of the sentence decreed by the District Court of Walker County against Samuel Powers convicted of assault and battery.

State of Texas.

Whereas it has been represented and made known to me, that at the Fall Term, Anno Domini One Thousand eight hundred and fifty, of the District Court of Walker County, in said State, Samuel Powers was found guilty of the offence of assault and battery upon one John McCarty, and was by the verdict of the jury sentenced to pay a fine of One hundred Dollars and be imprisoned for thirty days, upon which said verdict the judgment of the Court was rendered that the said Samuel Powers be imprisoned in the County jail for thirty days and pay a fine of One Hundred Dollars, and that he remain in custody until said fine be paid; and, whereas it is also represented and made known to me, that it having been made to appear to the Court upon the affidavit of said Samuel Powers, that he was unable to pay said fine, the said Court further ordered that said Samuel Powers be imprisoned in said County jail for an additional term of thirty days in lieu of said fine:

And, whereas divers good Citizens of the County of Walker have petitioned the Executive to liberate and release the said Samuel Powers from the said additional term of imprisonment imposed by the Court as aforesaid in lieu of said fine,

Therefore, be it known, that I, Hamilton Bell, Governor of the State of Texas, in virtue of the authority in me vested by the Constitution and laws of said State, do hereby liberate and release the said Samuel Powers from so much of the judgment of said Court as requires him to be confined in the Common Jail of said County for the term of thirty days in addition to the thirty days imprisonment fixed and adjudged by the verdict of the jury as aforesaid, for said offence; the said thirty days of imprisonment hereby remitted being that portion of said

imprisonment which was ordered by the Court in said fine. And the Clerk of the District Court of said County of Walker is hereby directed and required to make such entries upon his records, and issue such orders and instructions to the Sheriff of said County, in the premises, as will give full effect to the remission and discharge of said Samuel Cuero from so much of said judgment as is hereby ordered and directed to be remitted and discharged.

Given under my hand and official seal of the State of Texas, at the City of Austin, this Twenty-ninth day of October, Anno Domini One Thousand Eight Hundred and fifty, and of the Independence of Texas the fifteenth.

L. S.

By the Governor
Signed, Geo. W. Hockley,
Secretary of State.

Executive Department,
State of Texas.
Austin, October 31, 1850.

Wm. L. L. Kokernot,
Colorado County,
Texas.

Sir:

Relative to the remission of the fine imposed on him by Justice Mackey.

After due consideration of your petition to the Executive for a remission of the fine recently imposed on you by Joseph Mackey of your County, for an assault upon one Wm. Hicks, I feel that it is not in my power to grant your prayer, as the point involved in the re-

renuncia is of a purely legal character, belonging exclusively to the Courts and not to depend the fine=ture contemplated by the Constitution and law investing the Executive with the pardoning power.

The effect that would be produced by a renuncia of the fine will literally reverse the decision of the Justice of the Peace in the case; & therefore must decline interference with it.

Respectfully,
Your Obt. Servant

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
November 4th 1850.

Joseph H. Barnard Esq:
Solid, Texas.

Sir:

Relative to a miscarriage of an instrument, said to have been transmitted for a certificate under the seal of the State.

Your letter to this Department, dated October the 16th was received on the 1st Instant, and I embrace the earliest opportunity to reply. Although satisfied on the perusal of your letter that the Power of Attorney therein referred to, had never been received, I still further assured myself of the fact by causing a thorough examination of the Executive Office, and that of the Secretary of State, where the election returns from Solid were received. These returns were made out on the 17th of August, and, I am informed by the Secretary of State, reached his Department about the 1st of September. It would have given me especial pleasure to have responded promptly to any call made upon the Department by one not yet known to me in the association of patriots, and whose character and claims are so well

return time. It would have been my duty under all circumstances to have given early attention to the papers referred to. The fifty cts required under the law to be paid to the State Department, for the authentication, the time, over to the Treasury would not have caused the detention of the paper for a single moment. I regret the miscarriage and your disappointment, at the same time assuring you that similar failures are by no means unusual. I beg you will be assured that any communication you may think proper to make this Department shall at all times have my earliest attention.

With sentiments of esteem,
I am respectfully
Your Obd.t Servant

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
November 8, th 1850.

Brevet Maj: Gen.l Geo: M. Brooke,
Comdg 2d Mil: Dist: U.S.A.
San Antonio, Texas.

General:

I have received this afternoon, per express, communications from Mr. Durst, Sub Agent for the Seminole Indians Tribe, copies of which I hasten to transmit for your consideration. You will agree with me that the information which they contain is highly important in more than one point of view. By it the movements and machinations of the adroit warrior and arch intriguer Wild Cat of the Seminoles are in part revealed, and timely warning afforded, from a reliable source, of the danger and troubles he may at no distant day endeavour to-

Accompanying two communications from Mr. Durst, Sub Agent of the Seminole Indians relative to suspicious movements of Wild Cat.

bring upon this frontier. He appears now in the first scene of an important drama, which from sources of intelligence, apart from that now communicated, warrants the belief we may, if not at once checked, hereafter count upon the frontier of Texas. His character is known to you. Citizens of the United States, through an important public officer, have called upon the Government of an adjacent State to aid them in the recovery of their fugitive slaves who have escaped, and are now within its limits. Speedily the objects, and have ever desired to expand promptly; and in this view I flatter myself that as Commander of this Military Department I shall have your ready co-operation in the employment of a competent force, and exercise if possible, the summary check at this time identified with, and most probable auxiliaries to a band of Indians of doubtful intentions coming with out order or restraint over the frontier of the State success in this matter would much gratify and promote the interests of perhaps worthy Citizens living on the border of the State entitled to our aid and confidence, and it would administer a most timely check upon any evil designs which this lawless demand of Chief may meditate

I would offer no suggestions as to the best mode of capturing the party alluded to in Mr Swartz letter, Your own experience and judgment being applicable in this matter. Captain McCulloch, now at Department Head Quarters, is a well tried frontier officer, a bold and courteous man, and if you deem it expedient and proper to employ a force for the attainment of the end proposed, he would, I am satisfied, if he can be spared temporarily from the Post to which he is to be joined, with any additional force if any, be an excellent selection.

Requesting your reply by return mail,

I am Sir,
With much respect,
Your most obedient
Servant

Executive Department
Austin, Texas.
November 9th 1850.

To the
Hon. William Bradbury,
Ch. Just. of Austin Co.
Belleville,
Texas.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt by last night mail of your communication of the 28th ultimo, relative to the resignation of the Hon. William O. Crump, as a member of the State Legislature, and the course you have pursued to supply the vacancy thereby occasioned.

Men that gentleman's resignation reached this Department I was aware that it would be impracticable to elect his successor in time to enable him to take his seat at the ensuing called session of the Legislature; which is to meet on the 18th instant; if the laws governing such elections were strictly followed; and as I deem it a matter of the highest importance that every part of the State should be fully represented on the vital question which will be laid before that Body for their action, I approve the steps you have taken, although they are not in strict accordance with the requirements of the law; and I have no doubt that the successful candidate will take his seat on the same grounds and for the same reasons that have decided precedents of a similar character.

I am Sir,

On receiving the election of a member to the State Legislature to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. W. O. Crump.

Very respectfully
Your Obdt: Servt,

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
November 9th 1850.

M. Lewis Esq:
Ind. Sub Agent
for the Seminole Indians.

Sir:

Replying to his communication respecting Coacoochie, the Seminole Chief, and certain runaway slaves.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt yesterday evening by the hands of Mr Bird, of two communications from you, addressed October 20th and 21st 1850.

In that covering mine I transmitted copies of those letters to Brevet Major General Genl. M. Brooke, U. S. Army, Commanding the Eight Military Department whose head quarters are at San Antonio, drawing his particular attention to their contents and asking him that I would cooperate in any way that he might desire to facilitate the proposed operation. I have no doubt that the General will use all the means at his command to check the movements of Wild Cat, and to recover the runaway slaves.

There also appears to be considerable individual enterprise in this Community for the capture of the lost property, which induces me to think that with ordinary management Coacoochies object can be defeated.

I am Sir
Very respectfully
Your Obedient
Servant

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
November 9th 1850.

Henry A. Coffee Esq:,
Galveston,
Texas.

Sir:

Accepts his resignation of the Office of Wreck Master for the Bay and Port of Galveston.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by yesterdays mail, of your Communication of the 31st Ultimo, tendering your resignation of the office of Wreck Master for the Port of Galveston, which is hereby accepted.

In consideration of this application and your recommendation Simon L. Jourdan will be appointed your successor in the office.

I am Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your Obt: Servant

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
November 13th 1850.

To the Clerk of the
District Court of
Comal County,

New Braunfels,
Texas.

Sir:

Directing the execution of the sentence in the case of Jacob Laufkoph, convicted of adultery.

After a minute examination and careful consideration of the certified transcript of the proceedings had before your honorable Court in the case of the State of Texas vs Jacob Laufkoph for living in adultery, and the petition for remission and for non-remission of the fine imposed in the sentence, and each part thereof, I do not consider that there is sufficient grounds to justify the exercise of executive clemency in the remission of any part of the fine decreed in the sentence.

You will therefore no longer suspend the necessary legal proceedings to carry said sentence into full force and effect.

I am Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your Obt. Servant

Executive Department,
Austin, Texas.
November 14, 1850.

James H. Rogan Esq:,
Natchitoches,
Louisiana.

Sir:

Acknowledging the receipt of a petition to the State Legislature for the leasing of inundated land on the Texas side of Red River.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt on the 2nd Instant, of a communication from you dated August 31st 1850, enclosing a petition relative to the inundated lands on the Texas side of Red River

action can alone should be laid before the Legislature of Texas for the consideration of that Body; also the receipt by yesterday's mail of another communication of the 30th Ultimo offering the subject.

In reply, I have the honor to state that the important subject which has occasioned the present convention of the State Legislature will undoubtedly require their undivided attention, and I should not feel justified in submitting any matters to that Body in the present meeting which were not connected with it.

I will however, with much pleasure, give the matter my requisite attention whenever the circumstances under which the State Legislature may be convened will warrant their action upon it.

I am Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your Obdt Servant

Message
of
Governor P. H. Bell.
To the Second Extra Session of the Third Legislature of the State of Texas.

Executive Department
Austin, Texas.
November 18th 1850.

To the Senate
and House of Representatives.

Gentlemen:

Submitting the propositions of the United States to Texas for the purchase of part of the north western territory of that State.

An event which was no doubt anticipated by you at the time of your late adjournment, and which has since been officially communicated to me as the Executive of the State, has rendered it necessary for me to convene you again in extraordinary session. And in meeting you once more as the representatives of the people, I have much pleasure in congratulating you on the improved aspect under which we meet for the tranquility and peace of the State, and the amicable adjustment of all matters of difference which were likely to arise with the General Government in respect to our Territorial limits.

On the 27th of September last I received by express from the Department of State at Washington City, a certified copy of two sections of an act passed by the Congress of the United States "proposing to the State of Texas the establishment of her northern and western boundary

"and the relinquishment by said State of all territory claimed on her exterior Rocky boundaries, and of all her claims upon the United States, and to establish a Territorial government for New Mexico."

You will perceive upon an examination of the propositions thus submitted (a copy of which is herewith laid before you) that their acceptance by the State can be manifested only by an act of its Legislature; and to make the agreement "binding and obligatory upon the United States," it is necessary that your action shall be consummated on or before the first day of December next. The importance, therefore, of assembling you in extraordinary session at as early a day as was practicable after the receipt of the authenticated copy of the propositions of Congress above referred to, was obvious to my mind that I did not hesitate a moment to issue my proclamation convening the Legislature on the third Monday in October: which proclamation, together with the bills as transmitted to me by the Honorable Secretary of State, I caused at once to be conveyed to every portion of the State, with the utmost despatch by special messengers employed for that purpose.

The short period intervening between the time when these propositions reached the Executive and that in which they were to be finally acted upon by the State Legislature, would have induced me to have chosen an earlier day for your meeting had I believed it practicable to convey the information which the propositions contained to the remote Counties of the State in time to have afforded our fellow citizens an opportunity for forming and expressing their opinions upon the important subjects submitted to you, and thus enable you, as their immediate agents, to execute their will in your legislative action upon those subjects. This, I trust, will satisfactorily explain to your Honorable Body and to our Constituents, what may have appeared to some Quite Territories to, or not cognizant of, the true attitude of the subject to which your deliberations are now to be directed; as an unnecessary delay in the time appointed for your assembling together.

It is true that there is nothing in the

Act of Congress embracing the proposition therein referred to which required that they should be submitted to the people at all, and from the very limited period allowed for their acceptance or rejection, such a reference does not seem to have been contemplated, the Legislature alone being required to act upon them. This feature in the bill of Congress engaged the anxious attention of the Executive, and imposed a degree of responsibility which was cheerfully and promptly met. Trust, in a manner satisfactory to the Country. In a government like ours, where all political power emanates directly from the people, and where their representatives and agents are only employed for a limited period to carry out their will when fairly and clearly ascertained, I could not for a moment believe that a measure of such vast importance in every point of view as the dismemberment of their State and the disposition of a large portion of it for purposes not embraced in the original organization of their government, should be acted upon without affording to the people at large an opportunity for making known their opinions and expressing their wishes upon this measure. Therefore, simultaneously with the proclamation convening the Legislature, issued another, embracing therein, word for word and letter for letter the authenticated copy received from the Honorable Daniel Webster, Secretary of State, and by which the Chief Justices of their respective Counties throughout the State were directed to cause polls to be opened at the various precincts as early as could be done after giving the necessary notices, and at which the Citizens of the State could express their sentiments as to the propriety of accepting or rejecting the propositions submitted to the State, and make their sentiments known as a guide for the action of their Representatives when assembled in their Legislative Halls.

In adopting this course I am sustained by the confidence that the citizens of our State will accord to me the justice of having appreciated one of the great and essential principles asserted in our Constitution, which declares that

all political power is inherent in the people, and I trust that there is no member in either branch of the Honorable Legislature who will suppose that I have had any desire to trench or trammel him in the free exercise of his own judgment upon this grave and important subject.

Regarding the act which you are now called upon to perform as one requiring the exercise of high sovereign power - power that are solely delegated to the people, & kept to agents strictly chosen with reference to them, and believing it to be the desire of every member of your Honorable Body to carry out in the purest and spirit of our republican institutions and form of government the wishes of those by whom they have been delegated. I did not believe that I could render you a more acceptable service than to adopt a practicable, - and the only practicable mode which the time permitted of learning these wishes - to be made known to you before you should be called on to act finally on a question involving such high and vital interests to the State.

To the Chief Justices of the different counties was confided the discretion of appointing the day of receiving the votes upon the propositions submitted, and I was induced to adopt this arrangement from the very limited time (much too limited) which the Bill allowed the State for consideration and action. I imposed a degree of responsibility that I was assured would be promptly met, and necessarily exacted vigilance in the duty required calculated to elicit a more general & prompt - ion of the popular voice. These officers were directed to make their returns of the votes cast at the polls, directly to the Legislature through the presiding officer of each respective branch, and the Executive is not therefore officially informed of the precise character of these returns. From the unofficial returns, however, which have been received, there remains but little doubt that the people of the State who have rendered their votes have decided, by a majority, for the acceptance of the proposition made by Congress, much as they reprobate some of the features, regarding them, as I

have no doubt they did so as a final offering, which the State might tender without any sacrifice of principle or honor, and as a means of testing that feeling of kindness in action which it is so desirable should exist between the General and State Governments.

In so doing there but little doubt from the favorable disposition of the popular will that the proposition made by the General Government will be accepted by your Honorable Body. I respectfully suggest in this anticipation, that immediately after that matter shall have been decided, some provision be made for the communication of the result to the proper authorities at Washington City with as little delay as practicable.

It may be also necessary that the Legislature should take into consideration other matters connected with this subject, and to adopt suitable action in reference thereto. The Act of Congress submitting the proposition stipulates that the United States will pay to Texas ten millions of dollars in a stock bearing five per cent interest redeemable in fourteen years, in consideration of her relinquishment of territory, and of all claim for liability of the debt of Texas, and for compensation or indemnity for such public edifices and property as were transferred to the United States at the time of annexation; but that no more than five millions of the stock shall be issued "until the creditors of the State holding bonds, or other certificates of stock of Texas, for which duties on imports were specially pledged, shall first file at the Treasury of the United States releases of all claims against the United States for, or on account of said bonds or certificates."

It is to be regretted that Congress was not more specific in defining in this article the mode of ascertaining and making known at the Federal Treasury the amount of debt for which this five millions of stock are to be retained, or had not deemed the relinquishment by the State of all liability on the part of the United States, as a sufficient guarantee; for it is manifest that the officers of the Treasury can never

when kept through the acts of the properly authorized officers of Texas, what is the amount of bonds stock now due from the State, and "for which duties are in part were specially pledged," and consequently can never know from any other source when the funds will arrive for issuing the stock or the certificates fire million. Each creditor of the State contracted in his petition might file his relinquishment at the Treasury of the United States, and still the stock would not be issued, because under the law no mode has been prescribed for the ascertainment and establishment of the Indebtedness of the United States the actual amount of debt for which the certificates fire million stock were pledged.

We ought not to presume, nor does the law require of the Act requires us to do so, that the Federal Government intended to assume the weight of assisting the liabilities of Texas, incurred while she occupied a separate national character and of settling with her Creditors upon the terms of such an adjustment, without reference to, and respect for her own acknowledgment of the debt and validity of her claim. We can only suppose that the provision to which I have adverted, incorporated in the law as a security on the part of the United States against all liability for the payment of such debt and subsequent claims against Texas debts transferred thereby pledged to protect. Texas alone, can determine what these claims are, and to Texas only can they look now for their adjustment. I would therefore recommend to the honorable Legislature the passage of a law if the present existing laws in the object are not deemed sufficient, which will authorize and require the Auditor and Comptroller to make out a tabular statement of the amount for which the payment of the Custom House revenue of the late Republic was pledged, and for which the State is now justly and equitably indebted; this statement to be filed at the Treasury of the United States as evidence, and the only evidence which the State can admit of her liabilities to such creditors; and in preparing this statement, I can perceive no reason why the rule hitherto adopted in

ascertaining the actual value of the debt at the time it was created, and of allowing interest thereon should not be observed.

It was the misfortune of Texas when laboring under a justly depressed financial condition in her struggle for independence, to enter into contracts for different objects, supposed to be beneficial to her government, embracing stipulations thereto, by which the Republic was obligated in the event of a failure to comply with the Contract at maturity, to issue to the Contractors bonds double the amount called for in the original contract; some of these contracts were not canceled at the time specified, and bonds of the Government for double the amount actually expended were issued and delivered to the parties concerned, and the revenues of the Republic pledged for their redemption. These bonds now constitute a very material item of the public debt of Texas for which certificates of stock for the five million of dollars are withheld. Features in contracts such as these, if made between individuals, would, under the laws of most civilized countries, be void for usury. The creditor in some instances would lose not only the amount of the usurious exaction, but likewise his debt. I do not desire or intend to suggest the adoption of so stringent a rule to contracts made by governments. The government should certainly pay to its creditors the full amount of the benefits received and interest on the amount from the time when it should have been paid. This is all that our creditors ought in justice to require, and it is all according to the highest standard of moral ethics that we are bound to accord to them.

I would also recommend, that a law be passed requiring all creditors holding claims against the late Republic of Texas, and for which the revenues arising from Import duties were specially pledged, to file releases in favor of the United States in respect to said claims with the Comptroller of the State within a specific time, and in default thereof, these claims upon the United States for liability of said debt growing out of the transfer of the revenue under the article of Annexation, shall be considered as waived. Measures of this

sort, if occurs to me, are absolutely necessary for a settlement with the Treasury of the United States without any unreasonable time of the amount which, under the act referred to, is to be retained as a security against these claims.

In what manner the State shall dispose of the five millions of dollars for which certificates of stock will be issued and placed at its control as soon as notice is given of the acceptance of the propositions, presents a subject, it occurs to me, of too much importance to the future prosperity and advancement of the Country to be acted upon by the Honorable Legislature at its present session. It is one which will require much reflection and deliberation, not only on the part of the Representatives of the people, but the people themselves, whose interests are to be so materially affected, should have an opportunity of reflecting upon it deep and matured thought, before a plan can be indicated which would be most likely to secure to the State all the practical advantages to be derived from the acceptance of the propositions now before you. Up to the present period, the citizens of the Country have had no means of forming or expressing their opinions in reference to it, and it seems to me, that their Representatives who were not chosen with any view to act upon a question of so much importance, and who had but little opportunity of assuring a knowledge of their will in regard to it, will not be disposed to precipitate measures which might not meet the approbation of their constituents, and the delay of which can result in no injury to the State.

There is to be superadded to this, the consideration that the agitation of this subject at your present session will, from the great diversity of opinions no doubt existing in reference to it, elicit long and labored discussion, protracting the session, and necessarily creating a heavy draft on the Treasury already in a feeble and exhausted state. Though secondary in importance this objection is not without its force and validity, for the disturbing incidents of the last year have made our Statute prolific in legislative bodies, causing a

heavy drain upon the Treasury, and it now becomes an important desideratum in our political economy to restrict the action of the one in order to curtail the exhausting drafts upon the other; besides the impressive and truthful condition of affairs of the State seems to afford ample and satisfactory evidence that its prosperity is not likely to be materially retarded for want of legislative action.

In holding on to the stock for the present, the interest accruing from it would be more than sufficient to meet the immediate and pressing demands upon the Government, and the meeting of another Legislature would afford better prepared after the subject has been discussed throughout the country to make such ultimate disposition of the amount referred to, as would be most conducive to the public weal.

I have, therefore, no recommendation to make to your Honorable Body other than the disposition of the funds to be provided for the action of a future Legislature.

In adopting these suggestions my mind has been directed chiefly to measures promotive of the general good, without for a moment losing sight of the wishes and interest of our Creditors. In disposing of the five millions of stock, the delay which I have proposed is not with a view to discharge any just or equitable claim. An honest payment of the public debt and a strict preservation of the public faith embraces within any humble judgment a principle too sacred ever to be abandoned, by those entrusted with the faith, interests and stability of our State Government. But individual interest must, under the circumstances, yield to the public weal. An important portion of the public debt yet remains to be ascertained, and by existing laws the Creditors are allowed until September next to file their claims with the Auditor and Comptroller for adjustment. These claims, if immediate action be taken, the Legislature can not be properly prepared for; what by the delay proposed until the meeting of the Legislature at its regular session, the entire public debt will

have been ascertained, and legislative action can then be had upon a thorough knowledge of the subject.

Within the last year, Gentlemen, you have been thrice assembled, and upwards of four months within that period have been employed by you in legislative action, subjecting you to much personal inconvenience and trouble, and the State to an expenditure which she is badly prepared to meet, and you will, I am sure, pardon me for suggesting that neither the public interest demands, nor will the Constitution nor the general sentiment of the country sanction that your labors at the seat of government be prolonged after you shall have completed the work for which you have been specially assembled; and in this view the Executive does not desire to engage the attention of your Honorable Body with any subject disconnected with the grave and important question upon which you are now called to act.

I invoke for your Honorable Body in conducting the public councils, a spirit of kindness, courtesy and conciliation commensurate with your high position and the sacred Trust Confided to you; and I sincerely hope that the result of your labors may by the decision of after times prove to have been for the happiness and prosperity of our State, and that you may return to the bosom of your constituents with the inward approbation of having faithfully discharged your duties to the State, and receive from them the highest tribute awarded to public servants — the warm greetings and plaudits of their fellow citizens.

Executive Department,
State of Texas.
Austin, November 22, A.D. 1850.

To the Honble The Senate
and House of Representatives.

Gentlemen:

Recommending an appropriation for the payment of five Express employed by the Executive Department.

On the receipt from the Department of State at Washington City of special Powers, & the Bill passed by the General Congress of Texas, to purchase that part of the North Western Territory of the State of Texas which is now before your Honorable Body for legislative consideration and action, I took immediate steps to lay the matter before the people of the State for obtaining through the medium of a general election their acceptance or rejection of the proposition.

In the time to effect this was necessarily so limited it was of vital importance that Express should be made use of to carry out promptly and expeditiously the commissions, and in furtherance of this view I deemed it advisable to employ five Express to carry the proclamation for said election to the several Chief Justices of the different Counties of the State with as much dispatch as possible.

To these duties thus required considerable exertion on the part of the Express, who underwent much fatigue and exposure in their discharge, and as they appear to have been faithfully performed, I take the honor to recommend that your Honorable Body make a suitable appropriation for the services rendered.

One of these Express (Mr Wiley Marshall), having lost a horse in the performance of this duty, I would also respectfully recommend that your Honorable Body make him an equitable compensation for the same.

Executive Department,
State of Texas.
Austin, November 22nd 1850.

William P. Smith Esq:
Superintendent of Lights,
Galveston, Texas.

Sir:

Replying to his communication requesting the documents relating to the Light House site at Bolivar Point and Matagorda Bay

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 7th instant, enclosing a letter addressed to you by the 3rd Auditor at Washington City of the 25th Ultimo, relative to the release from the Executive Department of the State ceding to the United States the jurisdiction over the site for the Light House to be built at Bolivar Point, and at the entrance of Matagorda Bay.

A printed communication received from you on the same subject has been placed in the hands of the Attorney General of the State, with instructions to draw up the required documents as early as possible. I am informed that he left this place for Galveston about ten days ago, and I suppose that he will avail himself of the opportunity to procure from you the necessary information to enable him to draw the instruments out.

I am Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your Obt. Servant

State Department,
State of Texas.
Austin, November 26th 1850.

To His Excellency
The President of
The United States.
Washington, D. C.

Sir.

Transmitting a copy of the act of the State Legislature accepting the propositions of the United States to Texas for the purchase of part of her territory.

In compliance with the request contained in the last clause of an act passed at the present session of the Legislature of this State, entitled "An Act to accept the propositions made by the United States to the State of Texas for an act of the Congress of the United States entitled 'An Act to establish the Territorial Government of New Mexico,' I have the honor to transmit herewith a certified copy of the same.

With assurances of distinguished consideration,
I have the honor to be
Your Excellency's
Most Obt. Servt.

Executive Department,
State of Texas.
Austin, December 3, A.D. 1850.

To the Hon. the Senate
and H. House of Representatives.

Gentlemen.

Returning to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, an act entitled "An act to amend an act to incorporate the Galveston Ferry Wharf and Land Company, approved 1st March, 1848," with a bill entitled "An act to authorize any person to establish a ferry," I have withheld my approval of the same.

Believing that the right to establish ferries, is secured by the Constitution of the State to the citizens generally, and not to any corporation, the object of which is unquestionably individual interest. Public convenience may be incidentally promoted, but it is impossible to say that the private property of individuals, which might under the provisions of this bill be appropriated, was applied to public use. The fundamental declaration that "no person's property shall be taken or applied to public use without adequate compensation being made, unless by the consent of the person," secures to every citizen the right to have his property appropriated to public use, by the consent of his representatives, and to the judgment of his peers, as to the adequacy of the compensation. The public convenience may require a ferry at the point contemplated by the Company's act, but this single object of the authorities would not justify the exercise of the Constitutional power of taxation, which might be necessary, in the case, when taken in connection with the bill, in effect to the appropriation and object of the bill, as declared, and the construction which the Legislature has given to the Constitution—manifestly, in my judgment, never designed to prevent the exercise of the right.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

to the State Legislature, which is hereby accepted.

Yours &c,
[illegible]
Gov. Ref. State

Office of Legislature,
State of Texas.
Austin, December 10th 1856

His Excellency
Governor of Texas,
Austin,
Texas.

Sir. Herein

Mr. Cummings Esq: a District Judge Cabell.

After a minute investigation of the proceedings of the Board in the matter of the application of Mr James Cummings, a State Judge, for the removal of charges preferred against him, I am satisfied that the charges are not sustained by sufficient evidence to authorize the action of the Board. I therefore return the papers in the case, and advise that no further action be had in the premises.

I now have the honor to enclose herewith a certified copy of this opinion, and to state, that in consideration of the same in connection with all the circumstances of the case of which I have any knowledge, either officially or from reliable sources, I have concluded that justice to Mr Cummings will not authorize me

Faithfully his appointment.

I have therefore determined to appoint him as a Pilot at Isla Caballo, under the belief that a continued supervision would prove highly injurious to the mercantile and shipping interests of that quarter.

I have also the honor to state that after due consideration I have determined not to appoint Mr William Nichols, formerly a Pilot on this Bar.

With much respect,
I am Sir Your,
Your Obt. Servt

I.S. Should any further action either of your Honorable Board or this judicial Tribunal be required authority upon these matters and specifications will be duly furnished on notice of the Executive Department's disapproval.

Ends of Ltr:
No 1.